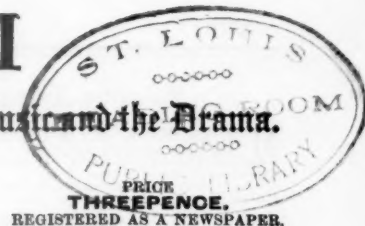


THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama.

No. 4484.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1913.



Lectures.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

A COURSE OF TEN PUBLIC LECTURES ON 'LE PROBLÈME ROMANTIQUE: LITTÉRATURE ET SOCIÉTÉ SOUS LOUIS PHILIPPE' will be given at BEDFORD COLLEGE (York Gate, Regent's Park, N.W.) by Dr. GUSTAVE RUDER, University Professor of French Literature, at 5.30 P.M. on MONDAYS during the First Term, beginning on OCTOBER 13. Admission free, without Ticket.

P. J. HANTOGU, Academic Registrar.

MUSIC AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS OF THE ANCIENTS. Illustrated by Specimens, Diagrams and Photographs. FOUR LECTURES to be delivered by KATHLEEN SCHLESINGER at the BRITISH MUSEUM, by permission of the Trustees, on WEDNESDAYS, Oct. 22, 29, Nov. 5, 12, at 5 o'clock. A new view of the Evolution of Music which will appeal to Archaeologists, Artists, Classical Scholars, and to the General Public. Syllabus on application to the Lecturer, 1, St. Peter's Road, Tufnell Park, N. Tickets for Course, Half-a-Guinea; for Single Lecture, 3s.

GRRESHAM COLLEGE, E.C.—FOUR LECTURES will be delivered on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY, October 7 to 10, by W. H. WAGSTAFF, M.A. F.R.S.L. Subject: 'ELEMENTARY TRIGONOMETRY.' The Lectures will be delivered at the CITY OF LONDON SCHOOL, Victoria Embankment, E.C., at 6 o'clock each evening.

MERCHANT TAYLORS' SCHOOL—FIVE ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIPS for BOYS under 14 will be competed for on DECEMBER 23, and 4.—For particulars apply to THE SECRETARY, Charterhouse Square, E.C.

Exhibitions.

LEEDS CITY ART GALLERY.—Exhibition of Works by JOHN CONSTABLE, R.A. (1776-1837), with a Collection of Engravings by DAVID LUCAS. Open Weekdays 10 A.M. to 5 P.M.

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Situations Vacant.

THE GOVERNORS OF THE CITY OF LONDON COLLEGE will shortly proceed to the Appointment of an EDUCATIONAL ADVISER, who shall be responsible for the administration of the educational work of the College. The salary will be £80, per annum, rising by annual increments of £20, to a maximum of £1,600. The appointment will be subject to the approval of the London County Council.

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(b) The organization of Special Schools of Accountancy and Surveying in co-operation with the Professional Societies, and the conduct of negotiations with them.

(c) Advising the Governors as to other extensions and developments of Commercial Education, for which purpose candidates must be acquainted with the needs and requirements of the various concerns carrying on business in London, and be in personal touch with influential Leaders of Trade and Commerce.

(d) Advising as to the existing curriculum of the College and on questions of Educational policy.

(e) Any other duties assigned to the Educational Adviser by the Governing Body under whose control the Officer shall act.

The gentleman appointed will be required to enter upon his duties on JANUARY 1, 1914, or such other date as his appointment may be confirmed by the Local Education Authority.

Forms of application can be obtained either personally or on receipt of a stamped directed foolscap envelope.

Applications must be sent to the undersigned not later than SATURDAY, October 26, 1913, marked on the outside "Educational Adviser." D. SAVAGE, Secretary.

White Street, Moorfields, E.C.

UNIVERSITY OF ST. ANDREWS.

CHAIR OF CHEMISTRY IN UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, DUNDEE. The University Court of the University of St. Andrews invite applications for the CHAIR OF CHEMISTRY IN UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, DUNDEE, fallen vacant by the death of Prof. Hugh Marshall, D.Sc. F.R.S.

Letters of application, which must be accompanied by thirty printed or type-written copies of the letter of application and relative testimonials, must be in the hands of the undersigned on or before FRIDAY, November 7.

Further particulars regarding the Chair may be obtained from the undersigned. ANDREW BENNETT, Secretary and Registrar. The University, St. Andrews, September 30, 1913.

WANTED, a LECTURER IN ENGLISH AND EDUCATION, at RHODES UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, GRAHAMSTOWN, S. AFRICA. To be in charge of the new Department of Education, and give assistance to the Professor of English. Salary 4000 per annum. Duties to commence JANUARY, 1914. Applications, with testimonials, must reach F. J. WYLLIE, 9, South Parks Road, Oxford, by FRIDAY, November 7, or earlier.

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Preference will be given to a Candidate from one of the Conference Schools if otherwise suitable.

Canvassing, directly or indirectly, will be regarded as a disqualification.

Applications from candidates, stating age and qualifications, with copies of three recent testimonials, to be sent before OCTOBER 20, 1913, to the undersigned, from whom extracts from the Scheme of Management and further particulars may be obtained.

F. J. W. WOOD, Solicitor, Clerk to the Governors. Woodbridge, Suffolk.

ESSEX EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

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By Order. L. HEWLETT, Town Clerk and Clerk to the Local Education Authority. Town Hall, October 1, 1913.

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Applications, on forms to be obtained from THE CITY LIBRARIAN, Public Library, Norwich, with copies of not more than three recent testimonials, must be received on or before OCTOBER 21, 1913.

Canvassing will be disqualifying. ARNOLD H. MILLER, Town Clerk. Guildhall, Norwich, September 30, 1913.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.—Forthcoming Examination.—ASSISTANT IN THE ROYAL OBSERVATORY, EDINBURGH (21-25, NOVEMBER 20). The date specified is the latest at which applications can be received. They must be made on forms to be obtained, with particulars, from THE SECRETARY, Civil Service Commission, Burlington Gardens, London, W.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.—Forthcoming Examination.—JUNIOR APPOINTMENTS in certain Departments (18-19), OCTOBER 20. The date specified is the latest at which applications can be received. They must be made on forms to be obtained, with particulars, from THE SECRETARY, Civil Service Commission, Burlington Gardens, London, W.

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LITERATURE

Anthony Trollope: his Work, Associates, and Literary Originals. By T. H. S. Escott. (John Lane.)

THERE have been not a few critical appreciations of Anthony Trollope, but this is the first attempt to estimate the man as well as his work, and to bring the two into relation. Mr. Escott has had exceptional advantages for his undertaking, and he has made good use of them. Few biographers have been so willingly and copiously supplied with memoranda by their subject and his friends, and the result is—as the author claims in his Preface—a freshness such as could hardly have been imparted by a heavy leaning upon the somewhat disappointing Autobiography. The admirable Bibliography of First Editions, compiled by Margaret Lavington, gives additional value to what can hardly fail to be the definitive biography of Trollope.

Though the novelist was proud of having been a Wykehamist, Harrow was the chief formative influence of his youth. He was at the school as a day boy for some time both before and after going to Winchester, and there made friends with Sir William Gregory and the Merivales. The historian of Rome, by the by, was Dean (not, as Mr. Escott says, Archdeacon) of Ely. Trollope's father's second residence at Harrow was the original of Orley Farm, and in its neighbourhood he himself first learnt to sit a horse. But at the school he was so unhappy as to have

recourse to a diary, which, as he told Mr. Escott after its destruction, "I found full of a heart-sick, friendless little chap's exaggerations of his woes." Trollope was, his biographer insists, always sensitive under a bluff exterior, but this introspectiveness was a phase which did not persist after he had found his feet, first as official and then as author.

From his father Anthony inherited little but a tincture of Latin scholarship and a certain irritability of temperament; but his debt to his mother was considerable. She taught her sons both to read and speak the three chief modern languages, and, in Anthony's own words to the author, "kept us all from homelessness and want." And she believed in her younger son's literary powers from the first, and stimulated them both by her example and advice. She counselled concentration by reading rather than dissipation in journalism or hack-writing. His special debt to her Trollope found to be that her connexions gave him an "open sesame" which hastened his initiation into life and society. Whether his deliverance on this point quite warrants his biographer's inference as to the novelist's qualified admission of obligation to his mother may be doubted perhaps. On the other hand, the lady's own reputation for putting her friends or enemies into her stories—a habit which was said to have caused Lever to avoid too close association with her at Florence—was certainly something to be set off against her aid.

The most interesting problem with regard to Trollope's writings—how, without personal intimacy with the society of cathedral towns, he came to depict the lifelike figures of the Barchester series—has some light thrown upon it in this volume. The creator of Archdeacon Grantly and Mrs. Proudie told Mr. Escott that he had seen "a certain amount of clergymen" on his Post Office tours, as well as at Harrow and Winchester; and thought he might have inherited "some of my good mother's antipathies towards a certain clerical school. But," he added,

"if I have shown any particular knowledge of or insight into clerical life, it has been evolved from knowledge of the world in general, varied experience, real hard study, and a serious course of self-culture.... What I am conscious of having depicted is the Platonic idea of a cathedral town; after all, in clerical nature of either sex there is a great deal of human nature."

Yet the biographer, in a later passage, asserts that the Archdeacon "was" Trollope's maternal grandfather, the Rev. William Milton, as whose youthful guest

"the author of 'Barchester Towers' had been introduced to clerical life on its social side, and had observed the personal germs that afterwards grew into the Warden, Mr. Harding, and Dean Arabin."

Elsewhere he mentions that Alfred Montgomery "humorously claimed" to have afforded hints by his conversational reminiscences. The immediate inspiration of the ecclesiastical novels, however, as

their author volunteered, came from a correspondence in *The Times* during the silly season.

The attractive Dr. Stanhope is said to have been drawn largely from Canon Nott of Winchester, about whom we have an anecdote. Having asked Mrs. Trollope's children one day if they had been good, obedient, truthful, and industrious,

"Anthony and his elder brother Tom volunteered the statement that, if they were not quite everything which could be wished, it was because of their nurse Farmer being an Anabaptist."

Dr. Nott's remark that this did not absolve the children from the duty of subordination is asserted to have "intensified their disgust with schismatics, including Low Church of every degree." But at least in one instance, as Mr. Escott points out—the Rev. Josiah Crowley in 'The Last Chronicle of Barset'—Anthony did justice to an Evangelical.

A glimpse of Trollope in the seventies comes from the author's direct experience:

"One November day, at Euston Station, he entered the compartment of the train in which I was already seated, on some journey north. Just recognising me, he began to talk cheerily enough for some little time; then, putting on a huge fur cap, part of which fell down over his shoulders, he suddenly asked: 'Do you ever sleep when you are travelling? I always do'; and forthwith sank into that kind of snore compared by Carlyle to a Chaldean trumpet in the new moon. Rousing himself up as we entered Grantham or Preston station, he next inquired, 'Do you ever write when you are travelling?' 'No.' 'I always do.' Quick as thought out came the tablet and the pencil, and the process of putting words on paper continued without a break till the point was reached at which, his journey done, he left the carriage."

And the parson who is "the Vicar of Bullhampton," Mr. Escott thinks, "might well pass for a study" of his friend the author.

The interesting account of Trollope as a clubman is mainly derived from Sir Charles Rivers Wilson. The Post-Office novelist was consulted by the late dramatic Censor (E. F. S. Pigott) before making an unsuccessful attempt to reconcile Dickens and Thackeray after the Garrick Club feud, and the mediator blamed his friend's "well-meant, but impatient zeal" for his failure. Mr. Escott himself was more successful in terminating an estrangement between Trollope and Edmund Yates.

Once only could Trollope, commenting upon the club quarrel to his future biographer, recall a reference of Thackeray to Dickens. It was to the effect that "a good deal of 'Little D[orrit]' was d—d rot." To whom the remark was made Mr. Escott scrupulously abstains from recalling.

Trollope himself took Thackeray for his literary model, but passed caustic judgments upon his exemplar's political and administrative aspirations. Miss Austen had been his earliest admiration, and both George Eliot and Lever influenced him later. Millais, alike as friend

and illustrator, was of very great service, but to credit the artist with being "an active, if not the chief partner in the creation of the novelist's characters" is surely rather an extravagant compliment. Some of Mr. Escott's critical deliverances on Trollope err on the side of eulogy, and whilst fertile in literary comparisons he is sometimes rather conventional in his illustrations. How Fielding and Congreve could have "aimed at reproducing with the pen the vigorous effects of George Morland's brush" one finds it difficult to understand; and the singular slip which chronologically transposes Addison and Prior (p. 163) provokes a smile. An early passage (p. 78) which seems to regard as a merit the fact that Trollope's underplot often vies in importance and interest with his main plot is atoned for by a later admission of the artistic weakness of this characteristic, though we fail to follow entirely Mr. Escott's own doctrine on the subject. As in the author's other works, the use of periphrasis is rather overdone, and it appears to us that in many cases the elaborate analyses of plots are superfluous. But the light thrown upon Trollope's use of his experiences in his political novels, and the general relation of the man to his work, are invaluable features of a highly interesting and ably written book. In conclusion, we may note for correction both in text and index the name of Wellington instead of Wellesley as Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, and in the latter of "Willis, W. H." for Wills, the rejection of whom at the Garrick is declared (p. 149) to have been Dickens's first grievance against that club.

Lollardy and the Reformation in England.
By James Gairdner. Vol. IV. Edited
by W. Hunt. (Macmillan & Co.)

It is sad to think that in this posthumous volume we have the final writings of one of the best and most conscientious of England's historians. Throughout his long life Dr. Gairdner gave himself up, with unflagging industry, to the elucidation of a highly important century of his country's history—from the beginning of the Wars of the Roses down to the reign of Queen Mary. From the point of view of an archivist, his grasp of the whole of this period was so complete, that he was generally accepted as an authority by all fair-minded men of different schools. His voluminous writings show not only thoroughness of research, but also no small amount of philosophic thought and breadth of view.

When Dr. Gairdner started his last large work on 'Lollardy and the Reformation in England'—and he was then 78 years of age—it was his intention to carry it down to 1570, as he regarded the date of the excommunication as that of the final separation of the Church of England from Rome. But the work grew in size as he wrote, and at his death in November, 1912, he had

brought out only the three volumes ending with the death of Edward VI. Shortly before he died, when strength and eyesight were failing, Dr. Gairdner told the writer of this notice that he had abandoned the idea of treating any part of Elizabeth's reign, but hoped that he might live to bring the work down to the death of Queen Mary.

It was not to be. The present and last volume ends on the eve of the Queen's marriage with Philip of Spain. Indeed, Dr. Gairdner scarcely brought it down to this point, and Dr. William Hunt has been hardly well advised, as editor, in giving some twenty pages of his own writing at the end of the book, in order, we suppose, to round it off. Although these additions and a few other insertions are distinguished by brackets, it would have been more satisfactory, and a better monument to the author's memory, if Dr. Gairdner had been allowed to end where the pen fell from his grasp, and if the admitted alterations and interpolations had been less frequent.

This volume of upwards of 400 pages is beyond doubt a highly important, and in many respects a novel, contribution to the difficult problems of the opening of Queen Mary's reign. The author points out, in the initial paragraph, that Mary's difficult position arose mainly from her inheriting a despotism. Into this had her father turned the Constitution, and it was continued under her brother by the most unscrupulous statesman of the day. Not only the royal title, but all the powers of this new dispensation, came, both by inheritance and by statute law, to Mary on her brother's death.

The new sovereign was the first Queen Regnant that England had ever seen; she had no ministers or even advisers ready to hand; almost every English statesman had been against her in the past, and she naturally turned for counsel and guidance to her cousin the Emperor and his experienced ambassadors. Her position was rendered peculiarly intolerable at the very outset, so far as London was concerned, by the action of the Edwardian bishops, doubtless under instructions from the Council. On the Sunday before Edward's death Dr. Hodgkin, Bishop Suffragan of Bedford, preached at Paul's Cross, when it was remarked that he "did neither pray for Lady Mary's Grace nor yet for Lady Elizabeth." On the following Sunday (July 9th), when Edward was actually dead, though the event was concealed, Bishop Ridley, at the same place, went much further; for, according to the 'Grey Friars' Chronicle,' he dared to call "both the said ladies bastard, that all the people were sore annoyed with his words so uncharitably spoken by him in so open an audience." Foxe adds that in the same sermon Ridley expressly pointed out to his hearers "the incommunities and inconveniences" that might arise if they accepted Mary as their Queen.

The whole of the long opening chapter, called 'Mary's First Trial,' is brimful of interest, and will prove to have novel

points even for those who are well-read in the general details of the opening of this momentous reign. There must be very few who have any knowledge of a unique effect which the prolonged and elaborate ceremonies of the Coronation, on Sunday, October 1st, had upon the cathedral church of St. Paul:

"There was no service that day at St. Paul's—neither Matins, Mass, nor Evensong—nor was there any sermon at the Cross. The Queen would have no married clergy, and the whole staff of St. Paul's Cathedral, who were not thus disqualified, were needed for the Abbey."

'Foreign Influences,' 'Mary's First Parliament,' 'Parliament and Religion,' 'Organized Insurrections,' 'Suppression of Insurrections,' 'The Lady Elizabeth,' and 'Heretics painted by Themselves' are the aptly chosen titles of the succeeding chapters. One and all are clearly written after an absorbingly interesting fashion, with but little intermixture of anything like dogmatic assertion. What ought to have been the last chapter, 'The Spirit of Edwardine Party,' must have been the most difficult section to write; but abundant authority is given for every statement. The chapter on the Queen's marriage is so obviously incomplete, that it had far better have been omitted.

Greek Love Songs and Epigrams from the Anthology. Translated by J. A. Pott. (Kegan Paul & Co.)

It is with real pleasure and gratitude that lovers of the Greek Anthology welcome Mr. Pott's second series of love-songs and epigrams. His first little volume of translations proved his power to communicate in English the elusive beauty of the originals, and its companion, now before us, has doubled a treasure of the bookshelf. The difficulty, one may say the despair, of translating verses from the Anthology is known only to those who have made the experiment. There are pitfalls everywhere. The least flatness, the least pomposity, and the result is caricature. A delicate sweet melancholy, a gentle playfulness, not seldom a note of profound reflection, combine to give this minor poetry its essentially minor key. And withal there must be point.

What, then, is the appropriate English mould in which to recast the Greek form? The long line, to which the original elegiac couplet is a temptation, has undeniable perils. Mr. Pott uses it sparingly, and prefers, as he did before, the lightest of English lyric forms. It is in what we may perhaps call his 'Cupid and my Campaspe' manner that he finds his ultimate justification. He has given us a series of new lyrics that enshrine perfectly the wayward beauty of the Greek, and yet betray no stiffness or effort. The best thing about the collection is its preservation of the anthological character. It might be a selection of English lyrics by various authors. And that, we believe, is one of the main secrets of its charm.

Every form that Mr. Pott attempts seems to lie naturally to his hand. He is not averse to paraphrase, but, with a jealous regard to the limits of that licence, he comes off, sometimes with triumph, always with credit.

In his selection he has been guided by personal liking. Evidently he has attempted nothing that does not appeal to him as material for transmutation, and to this no doubt a large measure of his spontaneity is due. Yet, though the translation may seem a native English song, none can say that it traduces the Greek. Here we have the melancholy, the luxury, and the passion of Meleager's elegiacs in the lightest quatrains:—

A toast, a toast, her praise acclaim,
Once more, good comrades mine;
Let nought but Heliodora's name
Be mingled with the wine.

Bring back the wreath of yesternight,
The wreath bedewed with myrrh,
Though faded, yet the flowers are bright
With memories of her.

See how the lover-loving rose,
Each falling leaf a tear,
Doth sigh in sorrow, for she knows
My lady is not here.

The combined simplicity and point of this from Rufinus could hardly be bettered in its inevitableness:—

A love too free is not for me,
A love too coy I hate:
The one's a boon that comes too soon,
The other comes too late.

Nor is the translator less successful when he adopts a more stately measure. This is how he turns the famous anonymous epitaph on an aged husbandman:—

Dear Earth, take old Amyntichus to thee,
So hard he wrought, and all his gains were thine;
For oft he toiled to plant thine olive tree,
And make thee glad and fair with Bacchus' vine;
He filled thee full with Deo's gift divine,
To fruit and herb the quickening streams he led—
So now lie lightly over him, and twine,
Thy leafy tresses round his hoary head.

It was a happy thought to prefix to each author's work Meleager's emblem from 'The Garland.' The biographical notes are also useful. There are one or two odd misprints, but to these we allude only that the author may notice them in those future editions which will certainly be called for. We hope, too, for a third and even a fourth series of these delightful translations.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL LITERATURE.

THE issue of a new Catalogue of the London Library is something of an event in the eyes of every scholar and literary man, so useful is that institution and so well arranged are its book-lists. It is founded on the British Museum Catalogue, but the

Catalogue of the London Library.—Vol. I. A-K. By C. T. Hagberg Wright and C. J. Purnell. (The Library.)

Vocabulaire Technique de l'Éditeur en Sept Langues. (Berne, Congrès International des Éditeurs.)

Veröffentlichungen der Gutenberg-Gesellschaft: XII., XIII. *Die Mainzer Ablassbriefe der Jahre 1454 und 1455.* Von Prof. Dr. Gottfried Zedler, mit 16 Tafeln in Lichtdruck, u.s.w. (Mayence, Gutenberg-Gesellschaft.)

Librarian wisely reserves the liberty of breaking away from the rules of the greater institution when common sense demands it, and its user escapes the irritation of being sent to Muhammed ibn Ahmad when he looks up Averroes, and is able to satisfy himself as to what books are contained in a series without necessarily knowing the names of all the authors beforehand, and the names of the separate books contained in Complete Works. The eight supplements to the 1903 Catalogue have contained much invaluable work in the latter direction, and their incorporation into this volume makes it a reference book of the highest value to students to whom the Library itself may be inaccessible. It stands beside some of the great American catalogues for utility. On every page there are evidences of the care taken to ensure accuracy and conciseness, and though a few pseudonyms still remain a mystery, the attempts to identify them have been extremely successful. It is, no doubt, a mere slip that D'Annunzio's name—Gaetano Rapagnetto—has not been recorded. This first volume contains over 1,400 pages, and the second is expected early in the new year. Considering the amount of work this means, and the constant care and supervision necessary, the production of this Catalogue by the staff of a private institution, which has many other regular duties to perform, is a thing of which Dr. Hagberg Wright and Mr. Purnell may well be proud.

The International Congress of Publishers (under the chairmanship of Mr. Heine-mann) has issued for circulation among its members a valuable dictionary of the technical terms used in the various branches of book-production: printing, bookbinding, illustration, paper-making, publishing, and the like. After careful consideration in detail of the difficulties of the enterprise it was finally decided to draw up in the first place a dictionary in French of all the terms used in the industry, and to entrust the preparation of this to the Cercle de la Librairie de Paris. The various national associations of publishers then charged themselves with the translation into their own language of the dictionary thus formed, and the result is the very handsome and well-printed volume before us, the 'Vocabulaire Technique de l'Éditeur en Sept Langues.' The seven languages are French, German, English, Spanish, Dutch, Italian, and Magyar. The final revision has been carried out by Mr. de Grey, who saw the book through the press. It was printed in London by the Ballantyne Press, and only those who have had experience in the difficulties of printing a work involving a number of foreign languages can rightly estimate the care that must have been taken by editor and printer to attain a result so nearly faultless as this is.

It is proverbially ungraceful to look a gift-horse in the mouth, but, after all, it is the duty of a critic to do so and report on the results. Every educated man knows the immense debt civilization owes to France, and all who will may know the

public spirit of the French and their devotion to art, of which the composition of this Vocabulaire is only another instance. The thanks we owe them are not diminished by the fact that the task should hardly have been thrown on their shoulders. The English-speaking nations are not, as a rule, distinguished for their art, but there is no doubt that in the particular art of book-production England leads the world, and that from America comes a constant stream of new impulses and inventions, especially in the processes of book-illustration. These sections are especially weak in the book, and as it is for the equivalents of terms like, for example, the "set-off" process that one naturally turns to it, the deficiency will be seriously felt. The initial task, at any rate in regard to this portion, should have been taken up by Englishmen or Americans. The common difficulty—the divergence in meaning of two corresponding words in different languages—of which the editors speak, does not here arise. No doubt some means will be found of filling up this lacuna by supplements or otherwise. An interesting point which strikes the reader is that a large proportion of the Dutch words for typography here given are apparently borrowed; printing is so old in Holland that one would have expected it to have a larger typographical vocabulary of its own. The book will be invaluable to every branch of the book-binding industry, publisher and printer alike.

In the latest publication of the Gutenberg-Gesellschaft Dr. Zedler treats of the problems arising out of the Mayence Indulgences of 1454 and 1455, with the patience, the care, and the insight into technical problems which distinguish that great German scholar. Postulating as he does the importance of Gutenberg in the invention of printing to an extent we are hardly able to accept, he sets himself to account for the long intervals between the actual invention and the production of such a finished work as the Mazarin Bible. He has an ingenious explanation for the early production of the Missal type and its non-use, in a reformation of the Missal taking place at the time. The series of facsimiles of the various types of Indulgences issued in 1454 and 1455, manuscript and printed, will be of great interest and value to students, and the study of the reasons for duplicate Indulgences is worked out in full.

We are glad to see that the work of the late Mr. Hodgkin on early type-casting methods is beginning to get some recognition, and though Dr. Zedler has made a good number of experiments, he does not seem to have carried our knowledge much further. Still, it is in the direction of increasing our information about type-production that advance has to be made, and we welcome the example set by so prominent a leader of modern typographical research.

Kultur, Ausbreitung und Herkunft der Indogermanen. Von Sigmund Feist. (Berlin, Weidmann.)

COMPARATIVE PHILOLOGY, a science which was a splendid novelty some sixty years ago, has since had its rising towers more than once shattered and reconstructed. Some promising young scholars came to think it was not worth studying, since in a few years most of what was accepted must be unlearned again. So the monumental work of Bopp, the continuations by Schleicher and Georg Curtius, are now seldom even cited. No recent book shows more clearly than that now before us how new and how largely reconstructed is the attitude of comparative linguistics.

Confining ourselves to the Indo-European stock, our notions both of what that stock was, and what the environments were in which it developed its great history, are all to be changed. In the first place, the simple view of Adolphe Pictet, who conceived of the original Aryans as a small and homogeneous society of agricultural people with ordered family relations, will no longer suffice. The present author brings ample evidence to show that before they left their original seats they knew various forms of primitive life—some of them lived as nomads, others in settled communities. He goes further, and shows that even then they had distinct dialects, of which the traces are found in those peculiarities which are common to two or more widely separate groups of descendants, and foreign to the rest. Thus we were hitherto puzzled by the fact that the Latin and the Irish alone of the group made a verb passive by adding *r* to the active. We have now learnt from the newly discovered Tocharic, found in texts of Buddhist monasteries about Kashgar in Central Asia, that these Iranians—for such they are rather than Indians—have the same feature in their grammar. This, then, must have been an original Aryan feature, and not one developed by the Italo-Celts after their separation from the main stock.

The author justly insists that nomadic and settled conditions are not irreconcilable; that the one is always passing into the other all through history; and that therefore this was the condition of the original swarm, which either changing conditions of climate or the strife of neighbours pressing into more favourable lands sent wandering in search of newer and more undisturbed possessions. The migration of the Aryans does not seem to have taken place very early in the history of man. Most authorities place it about 2500 B.C. or even less. The older speculators about the population of the world, from the author of the wonderful Genesis x. to A. Pictet, assumed that what the higher races found was either empty country or populations of primitive savages not worth considering. The former of these authors ignores them altogether, and so, if we remember right, does the latter. But within the present generation we have begun to discover early non-Aryan

or non-Semitic civilizations developed before any contact with these races, and giving us results which, even in their very fragmentary remains, speak of considerable progress.

The Greeks, for example, coming as they certainly did from the north, found on their way the Mid-Europe attainments which we know from the Hallstatt and other tombs; they learnt to value amber and other precious substances, and came with these acquisitions to the coasts of the Ægean, where they found another civilization, far higher than their own, of which the Minoan remains in Crete are now the most famous relics. They found, too, the art of building fortresses and giant tombs, such as we see at Troy and in Mycenæ. How wide and how various was this Ægean civilization we do not yet know. Of course it was much influenced from the South-East by the contact with Egypt and with Phœnicia, the outlet of Babylon, and so the Greeks had the rare privilege of settling at the meeting-point of several distinct civilizations. A recent article of Schuchhardt (just published in the Berlin *Sitzber.* for 1913) even makes a strong case for a primitive Spanish culture, which influenced the Ægean by constant exchange of products. To this source he attributes the gourd form of early pottery, by which we mean that the earliest pots were those suggested by dried gourds, the natural vessel of a hot climate, and not the basket forms, imitating early plaited vessels of grass, such as are made to hold water perfectly by many savages, of the present day. The latter show in their surface-decoration the material that suggested them. Then there are large vessels of pure copper and even of silver, found in Troy II., which Schuchhardt takes to have been imported from Spain, the Mediterranean country far the richest in these metals, and where vestiges of prehistoric mines have recently been found. The archaeological investigation of the Spanish peninsula is, however, only in its infancy. The wealth of objects which have rewarded the explorers give promise that from here we shall receive much light on these fascinating problems.

Thus the Aryans who made their way into Europe found perhaps as much as they brought, just as the Assyrians (Semites) who overflowed Babylonia found the splendid and ancient empire of earlier races there before them. The effect on the Aryans must have been considerable, especially in the adoption of earlier place-names, and of the names of things new to them, which they borrowed from their freshly acquired subjects or neighbours. There is, of course, some danger of being misled by accidental resemblances of sounds, which Dr. Feist acknowledges, but does not, perhaps, sufficiently appreciate. Yet the profound differences between Aryan and non-Aryan names, which often meet us in this connexion, are the evidence of real weight. Thus the place-names in Attica are most of them manifestly pre-Hellenic. This, together with the persistent tradition of the

Athenians that they were *autochthones*, suggested to Mr. Cotterill, whose book on Greece we reviewed on August 9th, that the Aryan invaders of Attica were not sufficiently numerous to create a new population, but amalgamated with the existing Pelasgians (or whoever they were), and thus produced that peculiar type which became in time the finest and most distinctively Hellenic people. The greatness of Athens may therefore be partly due to this far remote cause, whereas in Sparta and elsewhere the populations were kept in separate layers, and there was a layer of indigenous people, despised and oppressed, who contributed nothing to the good of the state in which they lived as helots or *penestæ*.

This idea, which is not to be found in Dr. Feist's book, would have served him well as an analogy to what he maintains about the Germans. He scouts the term Indo-Germanic altogether, and refutes at length the theory that the Germans were the purest offshoot of the Indo-European race, and are therefore the noblest in blood of European peoples. He appeals to Tacitus, who tells us that the Germans maintained they had always lived in the same country. He thinks that here, too, the earlier civilization adopted from the Aryans their language and other of their acquirements, but that the peculiar type of the race, and their very special *Lautverschiebung* in taking over the new language, point to their being less Aryan than the Celts or the Slavs. He even suggests that they derived their civilization from the great Celtic wave which settled in regions close by them in the heart of Europe.

There is evidently a good deal of national vanity in the view he opposes, and the Indo-Germans will not be pleased with his arguments. It is, however, essential to the main thesis of his great book, which is to refute the theory—fashionable since the English scholar R. G. Latham proposed it—that the original seat of the Indo-European race was somewhere in Middle or Northern Europe, and not in the steppes of Central Asia. In a masterly concluding chapter, to which he has been leading up all through his fascinating pages, he expounds all the difficulties and inconsistencies of the advocates of this European theory, and shows that just as in the centuries after Christ, so in early times the general trend of human migration was from the great plains of inner Asia southward and westward. When the climate of Siberia was much milder, this huge area was the hive of nations both nomad and sedentary, even as Manchuria and China are nowadays—and who can say that such invasions of Europe from the East are inconceivable even in the future? The old theory, therefore, which accords with all that we know of human history, is the sound one. These people pushed on in successive waves into India, Persia, Armenia, and all Eastern Europe, ultimately, like the Visigoths, reaching far into Spain. But the further they wandered, the more they

came under the influence of the civilizations that they found in possession. The recent discovery of an Iranian branch of Indo-European in the Tocharic texts already mentioned strongly confirms the older view. This branch remained somewhere near the cradle of the race, and preserves many of the various grammatical forms carried away by the several waves of Aryan emigrants.

At the very outset the author shows from the conflicts among anthropologists, and the constant finding of short and long skulls in tombs, that we must no longer regard the Indo-Germans as a distinct breed, but as a *Mischvolk*, a mongrel race that had a common language for their bond. As regards their customs, those of burial are the most important, because they furnish evidence which still remains to us; but here, too, we find all manner of variations, especially recumbent and hunched attitudes in laying the dead to rest, that forbid us to assume any homogeneity.

There are, naturally, many details wherein we do not feel compelled to follow the author. He thinks the intimacy with the horse is one point in favour of the Asiatic provenance of the Aryans, since the use of that animal was not widespread among the Germans as we first find them. Nevertheless, the Britons who fought Cæsar did so very much as a mounted infantry, and the horse seems to have remained in use in Ireland from prehistoric times all through history. The author mentions the remarkable absence of common roots for milk and milking through Aryan speech, and infers that this kind of diet was not common among the Aryans, though they kept domestic animals which with us have no other purpose. But he does not inquire whether the habit of bleeding domestic animals, and mixing the blood with meal for food, may not be an Aryan survival. Such things were done in Ireland at all events as late as 1775, and are reported from the Gauchos of the Pampas of South America. He speaks as if the horse were found in early Egyptian pictures, which is not the case; and of *ēap* (spring) as an old word for blood in Greek, which we do not believe it to have been; it is only a poetic metaphor in late Greek poetry, as we might say "the wine of life." There is a controversy as to whether the bold sailing over the sea does not suggest an origin on some coast-land for the Aryans, and this is set up by the advocates of their Germanic origin. But such evidence is very fallacious. The Caspian or Aral and the great Siberian rivers afford ample sailing for the boldest adventurers, and we know that inland people, like the Turks when they reached the *Ægean*, very soon became the most accomplished pirates. All through the book we find some arguments that are worthless urged on both sides of the controversy. Nevertheless, we must conclude by saying that this book will go far to lay to rest the Germanic pretensions to have supplied a cradle for the greatest early promoters of the world's civilization.

Vincent de Paul, Priest and Philanthropist (1576 - 1660). By E. K. Sanders. (Heath, Cranton & Ouseley.)

READERS of Miss Sanders's '*Angélique of Port Royal*' hailed the announcement of this book on St. Vincent de Paul. We think they will not be disappointed. Since his life covered a disturbed period of French history, the picture presented is a mingled tapestry: luxury and extravagance jostling hideous poverty and deprivation; ecclesiastical laxity here, the devoted piety of single-hearted priests there; the sentimentality of the well-meaning mixed up with the pedestrian sense of the well-doing; honesty and humbug, selfishness and total self-abnegation. Into that confused *milieu* passed the powerful, though slowly developing personality of the peasant priest.

It is a fit study for a philosopher, and such Miss Sanders proves; for while the thing seen, the action done, the word said, stand out in flashing accuracy, always there accompany them the hidden cause, the fundamental motive, the reason why. This is no popular book of history made easy, served up with a garnishing of delightful portraits; it is a contribution to thought and practice. Those modern Universities who use their "settlements" as training-grounds for aspirants after *testamurs* in "social service" will be well advised to add this to their list of recommended books.

Human nature changes little and slowly, economic problems are curiously recurrent. As Miss Sanders suggests, the habitual vagrant and the feeble-minded were as puzzling problems in the seventeenth century as now. But the most useful lesson for the present generation conveyed by this book is not St. Vincent de Paul's perception of the problems of poverty, nor his skill of persuasive government, nor his abiding respect for every individual, even the worst wastrel, as a potential Christian with inalienable rights, nor even his shining courage; it is the impression underlying it all of the irresistible force of "religion without reservations." St. Vincent de Paul was a priest of unquestioned orthodoxy, an observer of almost unerring *flair*; but beyond all that he was a mystic; he literally "saw," and when he saw, obstacles melted before him.

It is this salient and interpreting fact of supreme motive power which Miss Sanders has seized and conveyed. People may disagree with her—in an age so given over as ours to philanthropy divorced from religious faith, some cannot but disagree; but all must go away from the book with an indelible picture on their minds:—

"As for the great lady it was a matter of obligation that she should not cling to her jewels while her neighbour died for lack of food, so for the man or woman who had entered on the special service of Christ there could be no reservations."

The bewilderment aroused by such ideas, when their whole implication is

really grasped, measures the gap between St. Vincent de Paul and philanthropy as we commonly see it. His able helper, Mlle. le Gras, put the truth in homelier phrase:—

"It is little use for us to hurry about the streets with bowls of soup and do such service as regards the body, if we do not look on the Son of God as the object of our efforts."

Miss Sanders rightly insists on the fact, suggested by her sub-title, that M. Vincent was first and foremost a man of religion, a philanthropist after, and that above all things he was a mystic, "holding things unseen incomparably more precious than any good that might be accomplished by the most devoted of charitable workers under the most perfect of committees." The key to his life may be found in the motto of his advancing years, "*Ruinez en moi, Seigneur, tout ce qui vous y déplaît.*" Such a motto, genuinely followed, has never yet been popular; but the indubitable evidence of history is that in it lies the secret of the only unalloyed joy. St. Vincent de Paul's career was shot through and overlaid with sorrows, anxieties, thwartings, dangers, misfortunes; yet in life, as in these pages of beautifully facile and vivid writing, the unconquerable figure moves, slowly always, yet surely on, transfigured by faith, lit with hope, burning steadily, not fiercely, with unquenchable love.

We cannot do more here than hint at the profound spiritual teaching given by St. Vincent de Paul to his Mission Priests, his Daughters of Charity, and to every other human soul he directed with such incomparable charity and wisdom. There is one element perhaps lacking; some saving wit might have relieved the tension without lowering the ideals of some of his severer exhortations. That St. Vincent had humour is unquestionable; witness his inimitable remark to his priests: "We see others risking their lives for the service of God, and we remain as fluttered and as timid as so many damp hens." Miss Sanders lays not a little stress on his peasant birth and its limitations; and perhaps wit, as distinguished from humour, is an aristocratic rather than a peasant quality.

It is so easy and so futile to write the lives of saints "for edification"; but to write a Life of a great saint so as to preserve at once his supernatural force and his natural weakness, the mystic glow with the earthly environment, is an uncommon and admirable feat, which Miss Sanders has performed more than once. Perhaps she won her power by following her hero's way. She says of him, "It was not his method to calculate the possible effects of honesty; 'It is well to have the habit of stating things as they actually took place,' he said." In her hands it is as excellent a practice in writing history as it proved in his case, and ever must prove in living actual life.

A Naval History of the American Revolution. By Gardner W. Allen. 2 vols. (Boston, Houghton Mifflin Co.; London, Constable & Co.)

It is difficult to specify the object with which this book has been written. It cannot be merely to tell us the naval story of the Revolutionary War, for that has been done—once for all, we should have supposed—by Admiral Mahan, whose work is both more full and more satisfactory. We can only suggest that it is meant, from the American point of view—and it is published in America—mainly to show the surpassing energy and courage with which the sailors of the Revolution fought against great odds and difficulties, with the necessary deduction that when these good qualities are present, nothing else is of much, or even of any, importance. Foresight is of little worth, preparation quite needless, if only there are enthusiasm, spirit, and manly determination. A study of the latter part of the Franco-German War of forty years ago, or of the Anglo-Soudanese Campaign of 1898, might have taught Mr. Allen that this cannot be accepted as a general proposition; that no amount of enthusiasm, patriotism, and courage can strive successfully against presumably equal courage, supported by adequate numbers, discipline, and forethought.

Mr. Allen's pages abound in stories of rudely extemporized Continental men-of-war triumphing over regularly commissioned ships of the British Navy; of rustics and fishermen armed with axes and pitchforks, with perhaps a few fowling pieces, capturing ships properly armed with great guns and muskets,—and they leave the inference as we have stated it. He does not state that these "commissioned" ships were merely such coasting vessels as the admiral could lay his hands on; that their commissioning consisted of sending a petty officer and perhaps a score of men on board; and that even doing that severely tried the resources of the commanding officer. He has not dwelt on nor explained the conditions of the struggle, nor pointed out that no ships on the station were properly manned or armed. Yet even a casual acquaintance with British naval history would have taught him the reason of it; would have taught him that the First Lord of the Admiralty had utilized his high position to further the interests of his party, and in doing so had starved the Navy in every possible way. Mr. Allen has, indeed, mentioned something of this, but incidentally, and as a thing of little consequence; and he has altogether omitted any notice of the fact that these petty fights—on which he lays such stress—were not operations of the war, though undoubtedly leading to it, but came about as part of the attempt to check that baneful system of smuggling which was so large a factor in the causes of the Revolution. Mr. Allen describes the several men who came to the front in these early contests as having mostly

learnt their seamanship and been initiated in the art of sea-fighting as privateers in the Seven Years' War. It is now—in this country, at least—impossible to say how far this is true or false; the statement is not altogether improbable; but it is certain that many of them had more service as smugglers, and that Ezek Hopkins, the first Commander-in-Chief of the "Continental" Navy, whom Mr. Allen specially describes as an old privateersman, was in 1759, the crisis of the Seven Years' War, at Monte Christo of Hispaniola with a cargo of lumber and other naval stores for the French in Cap François. But smuggler or privateersman, the point has no particular naval interest. How little these early struggles had to do with the war is indicated by the fact that Admiral Mahan makes no mention of them; and, in fact, their only real significance is as a lesson to the English, impressing on them the value and truth of Blake's precept: "It is not our business to meddle with State affairs."

For the rest, a large part of Mr. Allen's second volume is taken up with the oft-told story of Paul Jones's cruise in European waters, and of the capture of the *Serapis*—a remarkable and interesting incident in naval history, the connexion of which with America and American history is extremely slight. The action of a French ship, commanded by a Scotch adventurer, and manned by a crew largely composed of the sweepings of Europe, cannot—by any figure of speech—be said to reflect any glory on the United States. This is Mr. Allen's account of the crew:—

"The crew of the ship was heterogeneous. Out of two hundred and twenty-seven officers and men, there were seventy-nine Americans, mostly exchanged prisoners; eighty-three English, Irish and Scotch, including Jones himself; a few Scandinavians, and nearly thirty Portuguese; the nationality of most of the others is not stated. Besides these there were a hundred and thirty-seven French soldiers acting as marines."

The *Alliance*, an American-built ship, was commanded by a Frenchman and was manned in France, largely (it would seem) by natives. The other ships of the squadron were French, pure and simple. As to the *Bonhomme Richard*, her legal status is held to be doubtful. There was never, of course, a legal decision on the point; but the trend of opinion is, we believe, that she was a French privateer.

Interesting, curious as the story is, it is of little importance in the progress of the American Revolution, and is as nothing compared with the French victory over Graves off the Chesapeake. But the point which Mr. Allen wishes to make is that the Independence of the States was, in the main, won by the "Continental" Navy and the swarm of privateers. He does not absolutely ignore the French, but, while over forty pages are filled with the story of the *Bonhomme Richard* and her consorts, the battle of September 5th, 1781—the battle which practically decided the Independence of the Colonies—is told in half a line, and dismissed in half a page.

History of Psychology. By James Mark Baldwin. 2 vols. (Watts & Co.)

THIS is an age of small handbooks on vast and important themes. Between those who believe in their desirability and those who do not there is a great gulf fixed. Nowadays, knowledge is so specialized that no one can hope for an adequate grasp of more than one "subject," though he may reasonably hope to possess a working knowledge of the matters which subserve it, an ample safeguard against narrowness.

These handbooks provoke the question, Why should any one be encouraged to pretend to know matters of which he has no first-hand knowledge? We are not arguing that outlines of a great subject are never valuable; sometimes they are even essential. There are outlines and outlines. To the scholarly mind there is something lamentable in the fact that a well-known writer like Prof. Baldwin will consent to produce an outline of that part of philosophy which, before the boundaries were fixed, or even the distinction grasped, between the various parts of mental and moral philosophy, was really psychology. And such an outline, too: 130 pages are given to the tract of time separating the Pre-Socratic Schools from Locke, and 160 to the period from Locke to the present day. Of course, it would be impossible for a writer of Prof. Baldwin's eminence to treat such matters even so briefly without saying much that is true; but what can be said, from the truly philosophical point of view, of the dismissal of Plato in 6 pages, St. Augustine in 4, St. Thomas Aquinas in 1, Descartes in 5, Locke in 4, Berkeley in 2, while Kant's complicated and still influential system is fortunate enough to win 10?

Psychology is not a "matter of fact," only or chiefly; it is woven of thought, desire, and the manifold of sense; therefore it does not lend itself to showman methods. Though these volumes might serve the nefarious purposes of crammer and crammer, we venture to say that no person could be more cultivated or nearer to the truth of things through their perusal. They may be well done within the narrow limits of excellence proper to their kind; but they pander to a popular idleness which should rather be sternly disciplined; they tend to the cheapening of thought and speculation; they are, since they might enable superficial persons to pass temporarily as informed, but an encouragement of the spirit of too-easy achievement which is entering English life like a canker. They are, indeed, a fit symbol of an age which has seriously proposed to make educational tools out of the gramophone and the cinematograph.

Our sincerest sympathy goes out to Prof. Baldwin, who must have found his task one of unalleviated tedium; but we are none the less left wondering what reason could have induced him to shoulder a burden so thankless, so unworthy of his powers. Let it be clearly said, we are not condemning cheap books designed for

those whose means are limited and whose qualifications are not academic. Cheap reprints of great books, however much Ruskin might have deplored their narrow margins, are, if they be well printed, a public boon. What we deprecate is the increasing output of inadequate books on profound matters, one of the results of which must be to persuade uninformed people that they possess knowledge which is the guerdon only of long, well-ordered, individual toil. We think the public, and even some of those who cater for them, confuse these two classes of books: the honourable one, which is the outcome of a true democracy aiming at giving the world's great treasures to all who can appreciate them, with the mistaken one, based on the really fatal principle of "something for nothing."

The Book of the Ball. By A. E. Crawley.
(Methuen & Co.)

FROM Galen and Gambado to Mr. Fry, from the authors of 'The Compleat Gamester' and 'The Compleat Angler' to the authors of Messrs. Methuen's "Complete" Series, players of games and lovers of sports have delighted in writing of their amusements and analyzing their pastimes. And men of science, from Sir Isaac Newton to Lord Rayleigh and Sir J. J. Thomson, have studied the flight of tennis or golf ball in order to deduce or illustrate the theory of curves. But Mr. Crawley is, we think, the first to write a book in which the history and behaviour of the ball, as observed and recorded in all known games, are discussed from a practical as well as a theoretical point of view. Whether the ordinary beginner of a game will derive much benefit from these essays we may doubt, although, if he does read them, he will be helped to understand why his coach tells him to do certain things. But the player *emeritus*, who finds more time for reflection as an old stager than he did when in the heyday of athletic success, will certainly enjoy this study of the instrument which is the chief factor in the evolution of games. For with the exception of archery, skating, fencing, pedestrianism, and the hunting sports, a ball figures in almost every form of recreation pursued by man.

Mr. Crawley examines them all—croquet, fives, hockey, polo, lacrosse, pallone, pelota, rackets, baseball, golf, cricket, football, billiards, tennis, lawn-tennis, ping-pong, badminton, and knur and spell, and concludes that it was variation in the size and composition of the ball that produced the variations in club and play. Obvious examples of this are the cricket and the golf ball, still in a transitional state. The seam of the cricket ball is the chief factor in the swerve; its resilience it owes to its cork heart. This, however, is a quality not desirable in a golf ball, and we fancy that if Mr. Crawley's suggestion of a golf ball with a compressed-cork centre were carried out, he would find it would bounce like the man from Oldham, and introduce yet another variation in the

game, and one hardly to be desired. Those whose hands or bats have suffered from badly made cricket balls will sympathize with Louis XI., of whom Mr. Crawley quotes an edict ordering the Guild of Tennis-Ball Makers to make good balls, without inserting sand, chalk, metal shavings, cinders, moss, or earth, under pain of seizure of the offending balls, to be burnt by the hangman.

In his chapters on the sentiment and history of the ball the author proves that he can play very prettily with an idea, and he has also made full use of the experiments of modern men of science and of the literature of his subject, but he wisely refuses to follow the lead of those enthusiasts who would derive every known game from some prehistoric religious or magical ceremony.

A good follow-through, combined with what we call good "timing," is, for reasons well analyzed here, the essential condition for the perfect pleasure to be derived by a player from a stroke, of which the supreme examples are the hard return at rackets, polo, or tennis, and the off-drive or cut square past point at cricket—strokes which not to have achieved is not to have truly lived. The ball itself has no part in the satisfaction—except in the case of a bullet in a gun-barrel. For it leaves a club at the moment of impact; and those golfers who think that they still feel it in the case of a good follow-through will learn with surprise the scientific facts from Mr. Crawley. And when they have learnt all that he has to tell them of spin and swerve and composition, they will return with pleasure to the subject of "freak" bats and balls, and read again of that artist who used to play billiards with his nose for a cue—"a long, well-shaped weapon, with a workmanlike tip, which the performer carefully chalked before each stroke."

INTRODUCTIONS TO DICKENS.

So far as the first ten volumes of "The Waverley Dickens" are concerned, little of consequence has been added by the Introductions to our understanding of the master. To our mind there is something rather quaint and even freakish in the idea of present-day popular writers furnishing introductions to the great Victorian humanist. Dickens wrote more by the heart than by the head; in other words, he was something of a senti-

mentalist, and, moreover, his mode of sentiment has become to many of this generation an alien one. The perfect portrayer of ourselves is yet to seek—a writer who will balance a mighty intellect with profound sympathy and intuition. We can think of one man to-day who, perhaps, started out possessed of the needed gifts, but we fear that so great a proportion of his span of life has already been given over to an untoward display of cynical humour that he will hardly now establish the truth of our belief.

Mr. Shaw finds in 'Hard Times' Dickens's pronouncement on the bankruptcy of civilization. Henceforward, he thinks, Dickens saw the world mirrored in the works of Marx, Carlyle, Ruskin, Morris, and Carpenter, rather than in Macaulay's. Dickens, we agree, inveighed against the ruling classes because he looked to them for salvation—the idea of educating democracy to save itself never gripped him as a reformer. Mr. Shaw's lucid and serious Introduction, devoid as it is entirely of the usual Shavian gymnastics, should commend itself to every reader.

Mr. A. C. Benson unconsciously, but none the less surely, in his Introduction to 'Oliver Twist' reveals the earlier standpoint of the novelist. Here was exposed a far more superficial view of the evils of life—an exposure merely of the effect of crime, no seeking after cause. Mr. Benson recalls to us the mental environment amid which Dickens composed the work, and also the early physical environment which coloured his thoughts.

Mr. Pemberton concerns himself more particularly with the circumstances in which 'Martin Chuzzlewit' appeared, and the fatuous comments it drew forth from the Late Victorians.

The chief purpose served by Mr. Galsworthy's Introduction to 'Bleak House' seems to be to inform us what was his own reading in fiction up to the age of 30.

Mr. De Morgan's Introduction is written with the object of obtaining a relatively better position for 'Our Mutual Friend' in the estimation of the general reader—one more in accordance with what he contends are its merits. This is a line of literary criticism which we think mistaken and feel impelled to deprecate.

As to the Introduction to 'David Copperfield,' we can only say we think the publishers might have spared us the futility of reading Mr. Hall Caine's estimate of Dickens's work. His highest tribute to the great author is a statement that he taught men "that God is still present in their lives," and manifests Himself "among all sorts and conditions of people, however poor or ignorant or despised." For one thing, we doubt whether either Dickens or Mr. Hall Caine would acknowledge as God what the other calls by that name. It is amusing to wonder what Dickens himself would have said of his "introducers"; and maybe it is well for some of them that the receiving of communications from the dead continues to be a matter of difficulty.

Charles Dickens:—

Hard Times. With an Introduction by Bernard Shaw.

The Adventures of Oliver Twist. With an Introduction by A. C. Benson.

Martin Chuzzlewit. 2 parts. With an Introduction by Max Pemberton.

Bleak House. 2 parts. With an Introduction by John Galsworthy.

Our Mutual Friend. 2 parts. With an Introduction by William De Morgan.

The Personal History of David Copperfield. 2 parts. With an Introduction by Hall Caine.

(Waverley Book Co.)

The Hellenica Oxyrhynchia: its Authorship and Authority. By E. M. Walker. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)

MR. WALKER rightly regrets that the historical fragment found and published in 1907 by Messrs. Grenfell and Hunt should be called by so cumbersome a name. He speaks of it throughout as P., which is indeed simple, but suggests nothing save the material on which it was found. But how shall we name it while a controversy has raged about its authorship? At first blush it was referred to Ephorus, the most important, perhaps, of the lost historians of the fourth century B.C.; but Blass, with his usual learning, proposed Cratippus, the one other name we know of an historian of that epoch, but only a name. Nobody could tell, from mere want of evidence, whether this suggestion was more than reasonable, and its main strength seemed to be that if it was not Ephorus or Theopompus, it must be Cratippus. Here the assumption was that there could not have been an historian of this age wholly lost and forgotten, that such historians were never numerous, and that therefore we must know the name of the author, and he must be one of three.

Presently the argument for Theopompus was taken up by Prof. E. Meyer, who wrote a volume proving this thesis to his own satisfaction. When one of the Berlin oligarchy issues a decision it is sure to have great weight: it has the approval of his mighty colleagues; it has the enthusiastic consent of his foreign pupils in America and elsewhere, who have hung entranced upon his words at lecture; it has the acquiescence of many younger men in Germany, who think it not safe to refute the arguments of those who have much power in their hands. But, of course, there are still seven thousand in Israel who have not "bowed the knee to Baal." Mr. Walker, in his article in *Klio* for 1908 (pp. 356 sq.), sounded the first note of dissent, and since that time it may be said that the cause of Theopompus has been rapidly waning. After its advocacy by one of the ablest living historians and his failure, it may even be said that the case has gone decidedly against it. Not that the Berlin School will give up their theory. Nay, rather, they are likely to go on affirming it so dogmatically that in the end dissentients will be silenced by sheer weariness. As Mr. Walker says about the 'Polity of the Athenians,' found in recent years, which Plutarch quotes as the work of Aristotle, the dissentients are silent, they are not convinced. Though it is certain that the tract was accepted among the 150 *polities* which Aristotle edited, there is no proof that he wrote them all himself, and it is hard for any scholar who has a feeling for style to imagine that the stuff we find in this new tract was written by the master hand that wrote the 'Polities.'

Mr. Walker, then, has taken up the case of Ephorus as the author—suggested, he tells us, by Judeich—and has done this so effectively that scholars who

are not bound "jurare in verba magistri" will agree that he has made his thesis good. To prove such a conclusion beyond Yea or Nay is, of course, impossible. It is all based on probabilities, but probabilities are the very guide of life. If it be Ephorus who wrote this history, all we can say is that Ephorus was an uncommonly poor writer, and we no longer wonder that his work was laid aside, and not copied by those who desired to preserve the finer Greek literature. The larger part of our recent discoveries suggests this same conclusion, viz., that the things preserved were the best, and that most of what is lost was lost owing to its mediocrity. In this the present much disputed fragment there is nothing to admire, and when Meyer talks of the sketch of the Boeotian federation as its *Glanzstück*, he must mean that it is the most valuable passage, because it tells us important things which we did not know before. If he refers to style or ability of statement, he must be no great judge of such things. The passage, as Mr. Walker says, raises as many problems as it settles; it is vague and imperfect, but, without doubt, it will be most welcome to the pedants in Greek history, for it will afford matter for a library of controversy. English scholars may well be proud of Mr. Walker's admirable contribution in the present volume. His knowledge is thorough, even to extreme minuteness; his calmness in judgment, and his courtesy to all his opponents are those of an English gentleman. In all these qualities he is a model to be set before our younger scholars.

The Public Prosecutor of the Terror, Antoine Quentin Fouquier - Tinville. Translated from the French of Alphonse Dunoyer by A. W. Evans. (Herbert Jenkins.)

M. ALPHONSE DUNOYER set himself the almost impossible task of deciding upon the exact amount of individual responsibility justly attributable to Fouquier-Tinville for the crimes of the Terror. For this purpose, not content with the usual sources, the printed report of the trial of the Public Prosecutor issued by Maret and the pleadings reproduced in Buchez and Roux, he has made a minute examination and analysis of the depositions of witnesses, and has printed in full Fouquier's own autograph memorials for his defence and answers under examination in the National Archives. The result he embodies in a quotation from a pronouncement by one of the culprit's official accusers:—

"No matter how imperious the Revolutionary laws were, you ought not to have added to their cruelty. You ought rather to have carried your head to the scaffold. I do not hold you responsible for the sentences, but I charge you with having transformed ordinary deeds into counter-revolutionary offences."

It would certainly be difficult to get a neater crystallization of the truth than this.

No one with adequate knowledge of the Revolution and its psychology would attribute to Fouquier "entire responsibility for the judicial crimes" of the Revolutionary Tribunal, as the author assumes has been done. To a large extent the Public Prosecutor was, as he with great ability pleaded, merely the servant of the revolutionary authorities. And, in truth, had he refused to carry on the work of Public Prosecutor under the infamous law of the 22nd Prairial, which he represents himself as protesting against, he would have lost not only his livelihood, but in all probability also his life. He was not, it is clear, a mere monster of inhumanity or blood-maniac, as were not a few of his contemporaries and associates. There seems little reason to doubt that he saved lives in some cases by deferring trials, and on occasion gave evidence that he was not destitute of all sensibility. But there is proof in his own garbled indictments, as well as in the testimony of witnesses, that the Public Prosecutor was not simply the zealous and overworked official that he represented himself, but one who was fully capable of exercising initiative. Whilst agreeing with M. Dunoyer in discounting the evidence of the Dantonist officials of the registry department, and regarding with some suspicion the testimony of Sénar, agent of the Committee of General Security, we find that enough remains to convict Fouquier of tampering with jurors, falsifying indictments, provoking prison conspiracies, and arranging the course of revolutionary injustice. Probably enough sincere revolutionary fanaticism, as well as professional enthusiasm, acting upon an arbitrary and impatient temperament, actuated the man to a greater extent than fear or hatred of individuals.

The translator has done his work well, and the book has some interesting illustrations, notably a photogravure frontispiece of Fouquier-Tinville. But the inscription under a portrait of Danton misdates his death.

Lutterworth, John Wycliffe's Town. By A. H. Dyson. Edited by Hugh Goodacre. (Methuen & Co.)

LUTTERWORTH has been for some time in the possession of more than one fairly accurate local handbook at a cheap price, and every biographer of Wycliffe (small or great) has felt bound to write a few pages about the town with which he was so closely connected. But this book of 200 pages and numerous plates is a much more ambitious effort, for it not only deals with the celebrated reformer, but also records the growth and development of a small and fairly typical English market town from Roman days down to the middle of last century.

A weak attempt is made to identify the Roman station of Venonac with a Leicestershire site close to the confines of Lutterworth parish known as the Old

Township. The authority for this is a writer in some local *Notes and Queries*. Mr. Dyson would have been far wiser if he had followed our best modern expert on such matters, Prof. Haverfield, who is content to leave this station at High Cross, where the Watling Street crosses the Fosseway, two or three miles to the north-west of Old Township. In fact, all antiquaries of the least repute, from Camden downwards, are unanimous as to its exact position. Had Mr. Dyson consulted vol. i. of the 'Victoria County History of Leicestershire' (1907), he would have found also that the experts who therein deal with the Romano-British period give more interesting and fuller details as to the Roman coins found at different times in Lutterworth than he has been able to supply.

The earlier manorial history is neglected, though much of interest might have been readily collected from the calendared and uncalendared stores of the Public Record Office. Thus it would have been a comparatively simple, though laborious matter to have hunted up the history of a hospital founded at Lutterworth in the thirteenth century. Five names of masters of this small but interesting religious house are set forth as if they were all that are preserved, and the first of these took office in 1420. But a single reference to one of the Calendar volumes of the Patent Rolls supplies two more of the year 1392, when Thomas Basforth, Rector of Bradley, Derbyshire, exchanged that benefice with Robert Leche, the then master of Lutterworth Hospital.

The church is described at great length. Every detail connected with its restoration and subsequent embellishment is set forth with precision, and we are glad to find that the foolish tales which have gathered round a number of so-called Wycliffe relics are frankly admitted to be impossible. These include a pulpit, part of a vestment (really an altar hanging), a chair, and a pair of candlesticks—one and all considerably after Wycliffe's date. Some of the illustrations are good, especially those of two wall-paintings (not frescoes) within the church; but to give a reproduction of a painting, belonging to Lord Denbigh, of a venerable old man as a Wycliffe portrait is a mistake. No portrait of Wycliffe appeared till a century and a half after his death.

The best chapter in the book is the account of the Fielding family, who obtained the manor of Lutterworth in 1629, and to whom there are some good monuments in the church. Several matters of interest concerning the history of the town are omitted, whence it seems the more to be regretted that a chapter was bestowed on the murder of John Parsons Cook by the notorious poisoner Palmer in 1855. Cook's connexion with Lutterworth was too slight to justify this.

Luther. By Hartmann Grisar. Authorized Translation by E. M. Lamond. Vol. II. (Kegan Paul & Co.)

THE second volume of Dr. Grisar's *Life of Luther* is fully as interesting as the first. There is the same minuteness of criticism and the same width of survey. Dr. Grisar is careful not to adopt all the bitter attacks of Romanist writers, and to point out where the foulest accusations against the Reformer's life are unjustified. But, as is, from his standpoint, inevitable and even reasonable, of his theology he is still the relentless foe. Each book, pamphlet, sermon, as it comes from the press, he closely analyzes, and he always sums up adversely. The next step is that he points out how closely bad theology is connected with bad morals. Luther was an unorthodox theologian: Dr. Grisar generally leaves us to draw the conclusion, but sometimes he draws it himself.

It is impossible, as one reads this volume carefully, to refrain from regarding the author as an historical Mrs. Candour, whose too unchanging method of criticism tends, in fact, to become a little wearisome. He is always explaining that Luther was not so bad as some people thought by showing how extremely bad he really was. Thus the discussion of the Reformer's sexual morality occupies quite a large part of the book. Dr. Grisar decides on the whole that he was chaste but for his breach, in marriage, of his vows; but the conclusion is reached through some decidedly and, as we think, unnecessarily murky investigations. It is the same with the rest. Luther is not quite a liar, or a traitor, or a coward, or a drunkard, or a scoundrel; but we are left with the impression that he was very nearly all these things. There is, indeed, behind all Dr. Grisar's historical honesty an incurable theological bias, of which he is partly unconscious and partly triumphantly justificative.

The volume begins in 1520 with Luther's relations with the Humanists and the nobility. Many, we are told, accepted him at first, but most came to distrust and abandon him; and by the way there are rather bitter sketches of Ulrich von Hutten and Franz von Sickingen. They encouraged him in his revolt from Rome and in his personal attacks on the Pope and the Curia. As time goes on the violence of the Reformer develops—"the stormy, violent, impetuous character of his mind." This, says Dr. Grisar,

"as every unprejudiced person will agree, is in striking contrast to the spiritual character of any undertaking which is to bring forth lasting ethical results and true blessing, namely, to that self-control and circumspection with which all those men commissioned by God for the salvation of mankind and of souls have ever been endowed, notwithstanding their strenuous energy."

We should hardly have called the Hebrew prophets, or St. Francis of Assisi, circum-

spect. Of course, if self-control is necessary for a reformer, *cadit quæstio*: Luther certainly was neither circumspect nor self-controlled. The rejection of papal authority and the legends of the Wartburg sufficiently attest the absence of such qualities. Whatever else he was, Luther was not meek; and we may also admit at once that he was horribly foul-mouthed.

In another aspect of his portrait Dr. Grisar will command more general assent. Harnack says:—

"It is an altogether one-sided view, one, indeed, which wilfully disregards the facts, to hail in Luther the man of the new age, the hero of enlightenment, and the creator of the modern spirit."

Certainly Luther was no modernist, and that is why he is almost as much out of favour now with German Protestants as he has always been with Catholics.

Two points of special interest in the present volume are the Peasants' War and the controversy on free will. In regard to the first Dr. Grisar takes a very severe view of Luther's conduct; but not, perhaps, the severest—not so severe, indeed, as that of Mr. Belfort Bax. On the latter question our author gives us a full analysis and criticism of the famous books of Luther and Erasmus, doing full justice to the former's "elasticity of mind, his humour and imagination, and his startling readiness to turn every circumstance to advantage," but summing up in no unjust criticism. It is difficult, he says,

"to understand how Luther, in practice, managed to compromise with the ideas he expounds, more especially as he was the leader of a movement on the banner of which was inscribed, not the gloomy domination of fatalism, but the amelioration of religious conditions by means of moral effort in all directions. The contradiction between lack of freedom on the one hand, and practice and the general belief in free-will on the other, was a rock which he circumnavigated daily, thanks to his self-persuasion that the strands drawn by the Divine Omnipotence around the will were of such a nature as not to be perceptible, and could therefore be ignored. We believe ourselves to be free, and do not feel any constraint, because we surrender ourselves willingly to be guided to the right or the left; this, however, is due to the exceptional fineness of the threads which set the machine in motion."

Dr. Grisar adds the criticism that

"for an ennobling of human nature and of the Christian state such a system was certainly not adapted. A tragic fate ordained that the apostasy [it is a favourite word for Luther's personal change and the reformation which he led] of which the cause was ostensibly the deepening of religious life and feeling, should bear this bitter fruit. Freedom had been proclaimed for the examination of religious truth, and now the 'submission of every man' is categorically demanded to doctrines opposed to free-will and to the dignity of the Christian."

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

[Insertion in these columns does not preclude longer review.]

Theology.

Arnold (T. W.), *THE PREACHING OF ISLAM: a History of the Propagation of the Muslim Faith*, 12/6 net. Constable

The second edition of this standard work is very much enlarged and improved. Every one interested either in the cause of Christian missions or in the great cataclysm which the most important Moslem state has just been passing through, and its effect on our Indian Empire, should make himself acquainted with what Prof. Arnold has to say in this work.

Bouquet (A. C.), *A POINT OF VIEW*, 3/6 net. Longmans

A vigorous and earnest manner allied to a realization of the "modernity" of the Bible and its teaching characterizes these twenty-five short sermons.

Fraser (Donald), *WINNING A PRIMITIVE PEOPLE*, 5/ net. Seeley & Service

Missionary work in Central Africa is, Mr. Fraser says, as yet only at the beginning of things; and in this book he deals in an interesting way with some of the difficulties against which he and his co-workers have had to contend in the Livingstone Mission among the Ngoni and Tumbuka peoples. After sixteen years' toil he rejoices at the remarkable changes which appear in their lives and morals. Mr. Fraser seems fully to realize that the greatest responsibilities of a missionary only begin after the convert's confession of faith.

Plain Papers for the People: CHRISTIAN WORSHIP, by the Rev. Harry Wilson; **HELP TO PERSONAL PREPARATION FOR CONFIRMATION**, by the Rev. H. R. Scott; **HOLY COMMUNION**, by the Bishop of Fond du Lac, *Id.* each.

Wells Gardner

These papers, which are written from the Catholic standpoint, should prove useful to those in the stage of the catechumen—i.e., who have arrived at a willingness to be instructed. The first, and also particularly the second, are somewhat slighter than they need have been. The third, having regard to the limits imposed, is excellent.

Quest, OCTOBER, 2/6 net. Watkins

The Quest for October opens with an essay by Dr. Hyslop on 'The Supernormal.' He shows that the primal difficulty about the admission of the supernatural is the want of a philosophic method of association, and advises believers in the supernatural to concentrate upon the collection of facts without being in a hurry to establish a philosophy that comes into collision with established beliefs. At the same time he tells the sceptics of the supernatural that they forget that their extension of the normal ultimately leads them into as great a modification of their original philosophy as any despised supernatural might do.

In an essay on 'The Spirit of Rabindranath Tagore' Sukumar Ray endeavours to give the right background of thought and environment for a fruitful study of the Indian poet's work. He finds the inner growth of Tagore's mind to be typical of the fundamental laws of the emancipation of thought and of realization through conflict.

From the stores of his out-of-the-way knowledge the learned editor gives a paper on 'A Gnostic Myth of how the Gospel Came.' He calls it one of the greatest of the Christian Gnostic myths. His study of it is, as usual, full of erudition.

In a paper on 'The Moral Aspects of Psychical Research' the Rev. E. Savell Hicks, argues that so much has been done in psychical research that we must go on to do more. He does, however, warn inquirers against recalling from the unseen individual spirits. Such recalling may hinder their progress. And he says it is not morally justifiable, by the code even of earthly ethics.

Mr. E. E. Kellett gives an interesting and, at any rate, ingenious interpretation of the Corinthian passage regarding the Pauline argument for women covering their heads in public assemblies.

Mr. James Burns pleads for a new Christ in art, maintaining that the figure commonly seen in art is not worthy of the Christ of the Gospels. The whole question is receiving a good deal of attention.

Walker (E. D.), *REINCARNATION, a Study of Forgotten Truth*, 3/6 net. Rider

The volume is scarcely less interesting as an anthology of prose and verse extracts about reincarnation, from ancient and modern writers, than as a detailed exposition of the theory itself.

Poetry.

Douglas (Morgan), *THE WEB OF LIFE*, 1/6 net. Edinburgh, Hay

A slender collection of verses, some of which, written on slight but graceful themes, move with a pleasant lilt and a certain sweetness. The poem which gives its title to the collection is among the best, though even here we notice the chief pervading fault of incoherence of thought. The verses, and, but for the rhyme, even the lines, might often be transposed without making much difference.

Eccles (Robert), *PEAKLAND, AND OTHER POEMS*, 1/6 net. Sherratt & Hughes

Mr. Eccles sings of the hills and dales of Derbyshire and their sturdy yeomen people. His verse is evidently the outcome of love for his country, and, if it never rises to great heights, it rarely sinks to triviality. 'Peakland' and 'The Wild March Wind' are telling pieces of description, and one or two other poems have vigour.

Herbert (Charles), *WAR, AND OTHER POEMS*. Fiffeld

After reading Mr. Herbert's slender collection of verse, and turning again to 'War,' the longest poem in it, we are convinced that the author is unwise in indulging his inclination towards the treatment in verse of sociological themes. Mr. Herbert is in his happiest vein when his inspiration is the "joy in life for life's sweet sake." His sonnets and short poems possess a quaint charm, and show a restrained and pensive eagerness of mood which is almost Wordsworthian.

Morris (William), *PROSE AND POETRY (1856-1870)*, 1/6 net. Oxford University Press

A neatly bound edition, printed in good type, containing prose romances from the *Oxford and Cambridge Magazine* (1856); the descriptive and critical articles written for the same magazine, of which the longest is a criticism of Browning's 'Men and Women'; 'The Defence of Guinevere'; 'Life and Death of Jason'; and half a dozen miscellaneous poems composed between 1856 and 1870.

Presland (John), *SONGS OF CHANGING SKIES*, 3/6 net. Chatto & Windus

Mr. Presland's verse aims rather at description than at characterization, and, with occasional exceptions, suggests atmosphere rather than ideas. He writes with ease and dignity in a variety of styles, but his

thoughts are not new. His sonnets and short poems have a craftsmanlike finish.

Rossetti (Dante Gabriel), *POEMS AND TRANSLATIONS, 1850-1870*, 1/6 net.

Oxford University Press

A well-printed edition of the poems, the 'Early Italian Poets (Dante and his Circle)' and 'Hand and Soul,' with a reproduction of the drawing of the author by himself in the National Portrait Gallery.

History and Biography.

Clayton (Joseph), *FATHER STANTON OF ST. ALBAN'S, HOLBORN, a Memoir*, 1/ net. Wells Gardner

The discursiveness, redundancy, and attempts at "fine" writing which are but too evident in this short memoir do not obscure the beauty of Father Stanton's personality. This, doubtless, is due to the real affection that the author had for his subject, though he would better have served his friend and others by giving more time and trouble to the accomplishment of a task which was a labour of love, and for which intimate knowledge well fitted him.

Empress Frederick (The): A MEMOIR, 15/ net. Nisbet

This well-written and well-informed book deserves to find its public. The author, who remains anonymous, conveys the idea of an acquaintance with German Courts and German life, and has ransacked history and biography to some purpose. We cannot honestly say that the Empress Frederick is set in any light of surprising originality, or that material additions have been made to the already familiar facts of her disappointed career. But we get an orderly account of her years, and her character is summed up with insight. Her great abilities were rendered partially ineffective by want of tact and obstinacy in parading English sympathies, which Germans not unnaturally resented. Because Bismarck was an ungenerous enemy, it does not follow that the Empress Frederick was altogether wise. Her biographer takes a step further back, and makes the apt point that she had in her father an injudicious adviser. The Prince Consort certainly exaggerated the part that Prussian society expected his daughter to play.

Lecky (William Edward Hartpole), *A HISTORY OF ENGLAND IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY*, Vols. III. and IV., 2/6 net each. Longmans

A notice of this Cabinet Edition appeared in *The Athenæum*, Sept. 20, 1913.

Vol. III. contains chaps. viii.-x., on the religious revival, and political affairs from the death of George II., 1760, to the birth of English Radicalism, 1769; together with a section on the growing influence of the Press. Vol. IV. contains chaps. xi.-xiii., on England's relations with America 1763-1779.

Naval Tracts of Sir William Monson, in Six Books, edited, with a Commentary drawn from the State Papers and Other Original Sources, by M. Oppenheim: Vol. III. Navy Records Society

This, the third volume of the Navy Records Society's edition of the 'Monson Tracts,' is somewhat belated in its appearance, mainly, we are given to understand, owing to certain administrative changes to which the Society has been subjected during the past year. The publication will now be continued without, it is hoped, any undue delay: vol. iv. is promised within the year, and vols. v. and vi. are well advanced. Two or three years ought to see the end.

When finished, with the advantage of Mr. Oppenheim's notes and searching criticisms, it will, we may confidently expect, settle Monson's position as a writer of history and as an authority on naval strategy and naval administration, concerning which widely different views have been advanced.

Stead (Estelle W.), MY FATHER: PERSONAL AND SPIRITUAL REMINISCENCES, 10/ net. Heinemann

All that Miss Stead has to say of her father is of great interest, but her book by no means provides an adequate appreciation. That part of Stead's work to which the most attention is paid is, indeed, his long-continued excursion into psychical research, and virtually half the book before us regards him merely as a spiritualist. No doubt Miss Stead has many extraordinary tales to tell in this connexion, but we are far from being convinced that this side of her father's work can be compared in importance with his achievements in the field of practical social reform, and in his constant stimulation of the national conscience.

Geography and Travel.

Adams (Morley), IN THE FOOTSTEPS OF BORROW AND FITZGERALD, 6/ net. Jarrold

Mr. Adams brings a great deal of gusto to this itinerary of his in East Anglia, and has produced a bright and chatty volume rich in commonplaces on the subject of ghosts, witches, and rural superstition, about the beauties of the Fen country and the ravages of time and the sea. We have not found much that is of value in his remarks about his two chief heroes, and the tone of his writing is so inadequate here that we are tempted to wish he had confined himself to the less exacting themes.

Craster (Capt. J. E. E.), PEMBA, THE SPICE ISLAND OF ZANZIBAR, 12/6 net. Fisher Unwin

Capt. Craster has given us a book that contains much information about an island of which little had been seen and less written until he went there.

He was appointed by our Government to make a survey of Pemba, and confesses that after he had accepted the appointment the first thing he did was to get an atlas and see where the place was. Two officers and two men were dispatched to make the survey, and it is an instance of the haphazard way of Government departments that the only officer appointed besides Capt. Craster was a man who "knew nothing of surveying." The number of the party sent to work in such a place was also insufficient, as one of the two men was soon ill, and the author was forced to telegraph to England for an extra hand.

The island presented a disheartening appearance to the man sent out to survey it. There are few prominent hills, no roads, and the whole place is overgrown with dense jungle. The western coast is so cut up by winding creeks and straggling promontories that Capt. Craster says surveying in this part of the island "was as complicated a business as measuring an octopus for a set of trousers." In addition, the climate is so bad that no European who knows the island would spend a night in the interior if that could be avoided, and the natives were given to destroying the beacons which were erected for the purpose of the survey. They were suspicious, and argued that the Europeans would never take the trouble to map an island unless there were some profit to be made out of it, and the general opinion was that Government meant to take all the best plantations. The notion

that a map could be of any use when made appeared to them absurd.

Pemba's great need, according to the author, is capable and energetic men to take over the management of the clove plantations and to organize the labour supply; and Capt. Craster suggests that if Englishmen could be induced to buy plantations and settle on them they might do well. His remarks about climate may frighten them, but he makes some suggestions by which he thinks this trouble could be met.

Capt. Craster gives many interesting notes about fishes, insects, and birds, but his book is a little patchy, and he jumps about from one subject to another without warning, constantly returning to subjects which one might have supposed he had dismissed.

The volume is well illustrated and well indexed.

Davidson (Norman J.), THINGS SEEN IN OXFORD, 2/ net. Seeley & Service

This is a simple and pleasant book, and the illustrations, with their explanatory notes, are admirable. It is not a guide-book to be bought on a first visit to Oxford, for there is no map, and no especial order is followed in dealing with the Colleges.

The first part deals clearly and briefly with the history of Oxford, giving a few facts, connected with each College. Surely, however, Mr. Davidson would hardly have stated that St. Edmund Hall is shortly to be incorporated with Queen's.

The later and more attractive part of the book deals with the average undergraduate, his social life, sports, and examinations. It is a pity that the various Honour Schools besides Greats are not mentioned; and a viva in Smalls is an anachronism.

Mr. Davidson might also be more broad-minded in his treatment of the Women's Colleges. Only two are mentioned in the chapter on 'Colleges and Halls,' and they are sandwiched between Manchester and Wycliffe Hall.

Hunt (Violet), THE DESIRABLE ALIEN AT HOME IN GERMANY, with Preface and Two Additional Chapters by Ford Madox Hueffer, 6/ Chatto & Windus

Experience has taught us that the best method of establishing international comity, and of making it permanent and fruitful, is clear and precise understanding, not so much between the authorities and high officials transacting State affairs, as between the middle classes, who form the backbone and basis of a country's strength, and upon whom its stability depends.

An accurate description of existing conditions would advance the cause of friendship, but 'The Desirable Alien at Home in Germany' does not give this. It may be true that "the Kaiser is pleased to dispense happiness," but surely a sojourn, however brief, in a German Stadt ought to have prevented the author from making sweeping statements as to the absence of domestic happiness and "joie de vivre."

Sociology.

American Sociological Society, Papers and Proceedings, Seventh Annual Meeting, held at Boston, Mass.: Vol. VII. THE CONCEPTION OF HUMAN INTER-RELATIONS AS A VARIANT OF SOCIAL THEORY, 6/ net. University of Chicago Press

The new volume of the Publications of the American Sociological Society is as full of valuable matter as have been its predecessors, but we have only space to glance at one or two of many excellent papers. The weighty Presidential Address is devoted to an examination of the present outlook of social science, and the President concerns

himself directly with the scientific experience of one people only—the Germans; and does so on the ground that the waymarks of progress are more easily detected, and more variously attested in Germany than in the case in any other country.

Another paper which will attract English readers is that on 'Legislation as a Social Function,' by Mr. Roscoe Pound, who attempts to show the difference which exists between the way in which the legislator and the judge look at the law. The former takes it for unquestioned that he has but to ascertain the will of the sovereign with respect to the civic conduct of individuals, and put such will in the form of chapter and section of the written law; while the judge is firmly convinced that "law is something found, not made, that it is reason, not will." Mr. Pound comes to the conclusion that, after centuries, the legal system of his country "has not completely evolved a rational mode of trial which will ascertain the facts of particular controversies."

We call attention also to Mr. Francis Peabody's discussion of 'The Socialization of Religion,' which is worth careful study.

Gathering Storm (The), by "A Rifleman," 5/ net. Lane

We have not read the whole of this book, and we doubt whether we ever shall. Imperfectly supported dogmatic assertion on disputed points with regard to the origin of man prepared us for pronouncements equally futile with regard to his present position. We fear the author will prove no more convincing when speaking of the future.

Unionist Agricultural Policy (A), by a Group of Unionists, 6d. net. John Murray

Our appreciation of this pamphlet would have been greater had we not noted the trail of the "profiteer." The advice as to increasing the productivity of land is excellent, but when the reason given for so doing is "to make the most money out of farms," and large profits are spoken of, we see rather a desire to shift the burden of inequality to other shoulders than to eliminate it. Prominent attention is rightly bestowed on the Agricultural Employers Boards Bill with the advocated extension of the Trade Boards Act, though the origin of the latter should surely be attributed to Sir Charles Dilke rather than Lord Milner. The exemption from the Act of "labourers who by reason of age, infirmity, or other exceptional causes are incapable of earning a living wage" seems to us merely an easing of the way for the sweater or an occasion for the giving of ill-considered doles.

Economics.

Kennedy (William), ENGLISH TAXATION, 1640-1799, an Essay on Policy and Opinion, 7/6 net. Bell

Mr. Kennedy makes no attempt to provide a comprehensive guide to his subject, but by presenting a portion of it in an entirely new aspect, he enables the student to regard the history of English taxation generally as something far more coherent and explicable than is usually supposed. The author's method is to examine the connexion—always a close one—between contemporary political opinion and the changes reflected therefrom in taxation. The curious *naïveté* of eighteenth-century theories of labour and wages is admirably illustrated. The book might almost have been entitled 'From Petty to Pitt,' for it is only necessary to compare the writings of the former with the arguments in use at the time of the first imposition of the income-tax in 1799 to realize the enormous change political opinion had undergone.

Knoop (Douglas), OUTLINES OF RAILWAY ECONOMICS, 5/ net. Macmillan

Developed from lectures delivered to railwaymen and others at Derby and Sheffield, this volume contains some lucid and informative, but singularly uninspiring, expositions of general economic theories, and of the application of these to railways. Students of railway questions will find much useful information, but not a spark of original thought, nor any guidance. Mr. Knoop admits at the outset that he owes every "idea" to some one else's opinion read in some book. From the list of "authorities" it would appear that he has read most widely among those who act as special pleaders for the railway officials. The book might perhaps have been enlivened by the inclusion of some of the pointed remarks made by railwaymen in discussing his lectures. The author's summing up of the Railway Nationalization controversy is typical: some believe it a good thing, he tells us, and some think it not so good; probably the truth is somewhere between the two.

Philology.

Goodall (Armitage), PLACE-NAMES OF SOUTH-WEST YORKSHIRE, 7/6 net.

Cambridge University Press

To understand the geology of a district is to walk about it reading the history of nature; to understand its place-names is to see continually behind the men of to-day the men of the past. Mr. Goodall's book shows us the old pastoral dwellers in Yorkshire who named this spot and that from groves, trees, marshes, ferries, fords, beasts wild and tame, and obsolete cognomens; the incursions of Scandinavian marauders and the raising of fortifications are marked in Morthen ("the meadow of slaughter"), Masborough ("the fortress of Merc"), and the like. But the true significance can be learnt only through much inspection of old records. Who in the Golear of our own day could divine the "Gouthelaghechartes" of the Wakefield Court Rolls, which tells an instructed reader that one Guthlaugh had of old time an "arge" or "shieling" at the spot? From this and many other examples is perceived the slipshod character of our native pronunciation, which, by long attrition, wears down "Slagethwayte," through "Slaithwaite," to "Slouit." All the more to be welcomed are such works of piety as the now numerous books on place-names, lest the remembrance of our obscurer forefathers should perish entirely.

School-Books.

Parkyn (Walter A.), THE LANGUAGE OF COMMERCE; OR, CORRESPONDENCE CLASSIFIED AND SIMPLIFIED, Vol. II., Third Edition, 1/6

Simpkin & Marshall

A revised edition of a textbook which forms a guide to commercial correspondence.

Pope, ESSAY ON MAN, edited by A. Hamilton Thompson, 2/

Cambridge University Press

This little edition of the 'Essay on Man,' edited by Mr. A. Hamilton Thompson, is a compact and useful one for students of Pope. The text is chiefly founded on that of the early complete editions. The editor's notes are mainly directed towards the elucidation of allusions and difficult passages. The Introduction deals clearly and satisfactorily with the production and style of the poem.

Fiction.

Casey (Sadie Katherine), LIBBY ANN, 6/ Heinemann

The scene lies in Ireland, at Ballydunphy, and "Libby Ann," the chief character—perhaps the heroine—of the book, acts as a second mother to her many small brothers and sisters, and is at one time servant in a family where the husband is a harmless idiot who devotes his time to playing with a rocking-horse and peeling apples. The description of the life of this poor man and of his frightened, devoted wife is excellent, and it seems to us the best thing in the book; but "Libby Ann" stands out distinctly, and is easily able to hold her own against the "superior" people who come into her life. The Irish humour that one might look for in such a novel is not often conspicuous, and we fear that the Irish dialogue and the spelling will bother English readers; while there are a certain number of misprints that any one could have corrected.

Chater (George), A FLUTTER IN FEATHERS, 6/ Wells Gardner

A mildly amusing tale, very much in the manner of Mr. Jerome K. Jerome, of the misadventures of a party of amateur poultry-farmers. The illustrations by Mr. George Morrow should secure the book a lease of life it would not otherwise obtain. They are in several degrees of goodness, and at their best are very funny indeed.

Cholmondeley (Mary), NOTWITHSTANDING, 6/ John Murray

The subject of this book is full of possibilities in that the really sincere and simple-minded heroine deliberately sets out to do wrong, and makes no effort to conceal her earlier history. Complications, therefore, arise when she finds herself about to marry into the family which she has every reason to avoid.

Miss Cholmondeley's treatment of the subject we found somewhat disappointing: she is too prone to lapse into the merely sensational. Thus the heroine's good name is saved in the last chapter by a distinctly melodramatic incident. There is an unscrupulous nurse, too, who quite fails to convince us, despite her occasional twinges of remorse. Miss Cholmondeley's sense of proportion, is apt to be at fault, nor do we find here the artistic restraint and simplicity which are certainly desirable in the treatment of emotion in a novel which has any claim to be taken seriously.

The character-drawing is not without skill, yet we are grown somewhat tired of all the people in the book before we have reached with them the rather obvious ending. The narrative in itself is fluent and pleasing, and the dialogue, as usual with the author, is good.

Crosthwaite (Sir Charles), THAKUR PERTAB SINGH, AND OTHER TALES, 6/ Blackwood

Of five tales, three deal with aspects of native Indian life, using incident as the basis for realistic description. The first, which gives its title to the book, is a tale of an Indian famine; the second, written by the late Capt. J. G. Crosthwaite, describes an incident during a plague; the third is a poignant sketch of a Burman woman's religious faith. Of the two remaining tales, one is called a sea-yarn, and the other is a scientific romance.

The writer's style possesses no special literary merit, but his evident first-hand experience will engage the reader's interest.

Gibbs (Philip), A MASTER OF LIFE, 6/ Cassell

This story hardly explains its title. The hero is a very callow young man who inherits great wealth, is very much believed in by a couple of friends—a man and a woman—and gives them considerable trouble. There is nothing to show that he was worth all this.

Le Feuvre (Amy), HER HUSBAND'S PROPERTY, 6/ R.T.S.

This is another of Miss Le Feuvre's gentle and harmless stories. It is quite well told, and contains the usual elements found in her books.

Magnay (Sir William), THE PLAYERS, 6/ Hodder & Stoughton

A scheming and impecunious lady of position undertakes to pilot socially an illiterate and pushing millionaire. At his country house she directs the entertainment of a political gathering engaged in contesting a seat for Parliament. One of the party is a rising young politician. A plot to prevent his marriage with an heiress provides the main interest of a superficial novel.

Mayne (Ethel Colburn), GOLD LACE, 6/ Chapman & Hall

A subtle and clever study of certain forms of flirtation much in vogue in towns where service men "take their fun where they find it," and girls are so pathetically "easy to come at."

Moore (F. Frankfort), THE RESCUE OF MARTHA, 6/ Hutchinson

"I had been present at the trial of the unfortunate Mr. Hackman, who, in a fit of frantic jealous love, had shot Miss Ray, the favourite of a nobleman. Johnson was much interested by my account of what passed."

Out of the trial to which Boswell thus alludes, Mr. Frankfort Moore has constructed an engaging tale of life in the eighteenth century, in which are introduced some of the most distinguished social and literary figures of the period. The story, in which the notorious Lord Sandwich plays a conspicuous part, has plenty of movement and colour, and is told with admirable ease. Even in the more dramatic scenes the practised hand of the author never loses its lightness of touch.

Procter (Charles), AN INNOCENT JUDAS, 6/ Heath & Cranton

The story turns on the trouble caused by a girl's betrayal of a State secret confided to her by an Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs. The manner of telling the story is a little forced, though the tale is tolerably entertaining.

Runkle (Bertha), THE SCARLET RIDER, 6/ Melrose

A well-constructed and wholly interesting plot and a fascinating tomboy heroine are the chief merits of this tale. For a wonder the hero is neither high-born nor immaculate, but a plain man of Dutch descent, and the contrast is well drawn between him and the Scarlet Rider, who is a "noble" Dick Turpin. The scene is laid in the Isle of Wight, and the time is the twentieth year of the reign of King George III.; to say more of the plot were unkind to readers. The clearly drawn characters behave consistently in the many startling situations, but at times the style is somewhat involved, and more than once there are conversations at critical moments when action would be more natural than words. "Munchausen!" is here used as a "household word"; we question if at the date of the story that would be possible.

Simpson (Violet A.), FLOWER OF THE GOLDEN HEART, 6/ Chapman & Hall

A story of the reign of Charles II., in which a Cavalier loves, and is beloved by, a girl of the city. An elderly man of fashion, a stately beauty, and two lovely girls of lowly birth figure in the tale. We are given an evening in Mulberry Gardens, a masque, and two Court scenes. The rest of the action takes place at the Tulip Tree, where the noble apprentices himself to a goldsmith whose daughter he loves. The tale does not lack dramatic moments.

Staepoole (H. de Vere), THE CHILDREN OF THE SEA, 6/ Hutchinson

The story of a daring Icelander who, through his own fault, is struck down by a terrible calamity in the midst of a promising career. The woman he loves insists on sharing his fate. The Icelandic atmosphere is alluring; moreover, the man and woman are moral descendants of the people in the sagas. There is an interesting interview with a witch-woman—meant to illustrate the survival among Icelanders of trust in the "Spá-kona."

Sullivan (Alan), THE PASSING OF OUL-I-BUT, 6/ Dent

Mr. Alan Sullivan shows considerable power both in description and in narrative. These tales are distinctly good. They are enacted in many different scenes, but all breathe the same spirit of adventure, touched with the nuance which the twentieth century has begun to cast over this kind of work. The writer seems to be as familiar with the Eskimos as with mining life in Canada, or with golf on the Musselburgh links. We would especially praise 'The Essence of a Man' and 'The Revenge of Pinné.' Mr. Sullivan seems something of a follower of Mr. Kipling, and in his manner provides a short poem as introduction to each story.

Willoughby (George), THE VICTIMS, 6/ Heinemann

Victims of a bad convention more easily evoke our pity than our interest. In these days of healthy independence it is depressing to spend even an hour or so with what one hopes is a moribund type, though the author is to be congratulated on the telling way in which he exposes the trivialities of certain "art" circles and the weary emptiness of some girls' lives.

Literary Criticism.**Phillips (Henry Albert), ART IN SHORT STORY NARRATION.**

New York, Stanhope-Dodge Co.

A series of platitudes, paving the way for an unconsciously amusing short story by Mr. Phillips himself, certainly fail to reveal any remarkable analytical power on the part of the author. The specimen short story is annotated, so that readers should fully understand the necessary steps to poignancy, &c.

General.**Keller (Helen), OUT OF THE DARK, 5/** Hodder & Stoughton

Miss Keller's new book contains her views on topics of the day. Most of the subjects relate to problems of the blind, but others deal with Socialism and with 'The Modern Woman.' The warmth and directness of Miss Keller's writing, with its imaginative quality and its occasional touches of humour and satiric comment, will probably interest her readers.

What Tolstoy Taught, edited by Bolton Hall, 6/ net. Chatto & Windus

Tolstoy's reasons for his opinions are given in his own words. Nothing in the nature of criticism is included, and no attempt is made to set forth the lessons contained in his works of fiction.

THE CASE OF BRISTOL UNIVERSITY.

ON November 14th the Court of Bristol University is to hold its Annual Meeting. Not usually an affair of special importance to outsiders, the meeting may well this year engage the watchful attention of all who are interested in scholarship and education in general, and in the development of our new civic Universities in particular.

In many quarters of the Press the accusations to which Bristol University—by the action of its Council and Senate—has unfortunately laid itself open, have been already set forth in detail. We need not repeat them here: suffice it to recall the facts that the conferring of honorary degrees last autumn was an occasion on which the University departed in more than one way from sound academic tradition; that there have been instances of injustice and attempted injustice towards members of the University staff; and that the tenure of the staff, despite the explanations furnished by Sir Isambard Owen, remains far from satisfactory. There is a body of persons more or less directly connected with the University who, in the interests, not merely of Bristol, but equally of the cause of learning as a whole, are pressing for inquiry and reform. The memorial sent to Lord Morley, the Visitor, with the signatures of some 120 professors and lecturers in the various British Universities, asking that at least the most signal instance of injustice—that to Prof. Cowl—should be investigated, vouches for the fact that their efforts command at least a widespread sympathy in academic centres. The reformers in most of their utterances have demanded a public inquiry, but before recourse is had to that they turn—as we are glad to see—hoping against hope, to the Court, the supreme University authority, to see whether by some welcome chance it may awake to a sense of its responsibility and prove that it has the will, as it undoubtedly has the power, to take affairs effectively in hand.

The Court is a body numbering 330 persons, which has hitherto exercised little or no authority in the government of the University, and, supposing it now shoulders its proper burden, may find itself obliged to institute several administrative changes of no small moment, if the University is to emerge from its present slough of despond.

The members of the Court are representative persons nominated by statute, of whom so far few have interested themselves actively in the work or welfare of the University. Indeed, it could not a priori be expected that they should, since few of them have a definite personal point of contact with it. Its meetings have been ill attended, and it is precisely those members who would be least amenable to pressure from Council who absent themselves. The natural consequence is that, as a body, the Court has no independent point of view, and its procedure has hitherto been subject to rigid control by Council and its officials. What the reform party earnestly desire is that, on this next occasion, the proceedings of the Court, which in the past have been wholly perfunctory, should assume a character of reality, and should lead to definite action towards re-establishing the balance of forces in the University, and towards delimiting, in harmony with the evident intention of the statutes, the powers and duties of the Council and the Senate respectively.

The reforms sketched out in an article on 'The Civic University' in the September number of *The English Review* have excited no little interest in academic circles, though

few are optimistic enough to expect that so thorough a reformation of the University is immediately practicable. It is there recommended that the Court should appoint a Standing Committee to direct its proceedings, and to deliver an independent report upon the administration of the University by the executive body, or Council, and the Senate. A trial might be given to this suggestion, though the pessimists ask what assurance there is that such a lay Committee would be more competent or more zealous for the honour of the University than the existing lay Council. Much to be commended is a further proposal that the representation of the graduates of the University upon Court and Council should be so increased that it would act as a counterpoise to the non-academic element upon those bodies—an element which is at present unduly large, and to whose activities are traced in great measure the troubles of the University. It is not to be forgotten that Convocation passed resolutions disapproving the lavish conferring of honorary degrees—the one corporate act of any body within the University which has shown concern for its honour; and it is also worth consideration that the graduates of a University dispersed among the community are often better aware both of public opinion, and of the true status of their University as compared with others, than are the officials in residence, particularly in so far as a provincial University is concerned.

Whether or no these and other suggestions be discussed at the next meeting of the Court, the important thing, it would seem, for the moment is, for some single step to be definitely taken in the direction of reform. The most practical step to this end would be that the Court should, by resolution, recommend Council to accept frankly the Senate as its advisory body: in other words, ensure that Council in future shall exercise its statutory powers as the executive body, subject to the advice of the Senate in academic affairs.

And in regard to complaints concerning the past, it is suggested that it would be in the interests of the University if Court would appoint a strong and independent Committee of Inquiry to investigate and report upon the Council's methods of administration in the past, and to offer to Court specific recommendations, both as to the redressing of what has been done amiss, and as to the measures which may appear conducive to the better government of the University in future. This Committee might with advantage inform itself, in the course of its investigations, of the constitutional practice of such Universities as Liverpool, Birmingham, and Manchester.

Whatever reforms are introduced, it is an essential principle of right administration that the tenure of a professor in Bristol University shall be secure, and that the position of a professor shall be one of responsibility and dignity. If these conditions are not fulfilled, it is vain to expect that Bristol will be able to attract or hold the services of really eminent scholars and teachers, and a hardship will be inflicted upon the students, who will inevitably suffer, both directly and indirectly, from any want of efficiency or prestige in the teaching of the University.

The situation, it is worth while to remember, is a novel one. The writer of a vigorous article on the subject in the October *British Review* expresses an entire hopelessness as to any chance of reform from within. The stolid silence which the University authorities have for the most part preserved during the storm of criticism to which they have been subjected—neither answering their

accusers, nor setting right what is complained of—does not, indeed, augur very favourably for their disposition in this respect. But Court contains elements which, in the ordinary tenor of affairs, are not brought into play. We cannot but hope that there are some members serving upon it who will realize the greatness of this opportunity, and the significance of the crisis as something of a turning-point in University history. If Bristol has signalized itself by creating a University scandal of unusual magnitude, here is, at least, the chance of proving that it still retains intact that power of self-righting which argues an unimpaired soundness at the core.

"WE ARE TRADESMEN."

10, Priory Gardens, Highgate, N., Sept. 30, 1913.

YOUR suggestive and interesting article on the Library Censorship opens up many avenues of thought. May I, therefore, point out a danger which may have even more momentous consequences than is supposed? Now, authors that have already acquired a reputation may endure a chronic exasperation at the Libraries' taboo of their work, but they will not be submerged by it. The public will see to that. They want these authors' books, and will have them. The publishers therefore, recognizing this fact, will still publish their work, whether it be banned or not.

But what of the authors on whose efforts depends not the present, but the future of imaginative fiction? What of the young and obscure author whose opinions may clash with those of the Library formalists? What chance has he against their arbitrary canons? For if any unconventionality or originality of view upon serious questions renders a novel by an unknown writer liable to be banned, will a publisher who is perfectly aware of the risk venture to put a book upon the market whose circulation will probably be destroyed before it has had any chance of making its way? The obscure author must, therefore, water his book down to suit the commonplace taste of the Libraries before the publisher will produce it. I hardly need dilate upon the possibilities of such a situation.

HAROLD MASSINGHAM.

September 30, 1913.

MAY I detail to you a brief conversation I had with a clerk at one of Messrs. W. H. Smith & Son's libraries this evening? I asked for 'Sinister Street,' for my wife; no review that I had seen had suggested a word against it, but I knew that it was in "Class B" (or whatever the limited list is labelled).

Q. Have you 'Sinister Street'? A. Not in.—Q. When will it be in? A. Soon. But only a few copies are in circulation.—Q. Does that mean it is "banned"? A. No; but we don't circulate it.—Q. But you do sell it? A. Very few people buy a six-shilling novel.—Q. Then why is it worth your while to expose prominently for sale on Victoria Station bookstall six copies of it? [This I had seen a few days before.] A. Very few buy it.

I may have given a few words inaccurately; but I will swear to the words in italics, and to the Victoria Station fact. The clerk was perfectly polite, and obviously I could not pursue the argument with him. It would hardly be possible to give better evidence of your contention in your issue of September 20th.

I am afraid that in more than one capacity I am connected with the book trade (though I really do want to read this book!). I cannot afford, therefore, to sign my name. So much for monopoly. A REVIEWER.

THE LITERARY SEARCH ROOM AT SOMERSET HOUSE.

September 29, 1913.

YOUR correspondent Biographer will be relieved to know that the hours 11-3 apply only to the Long Vacation, and that after October 12th the Literary Search Room will be available from 10 to 4. Prior to two years ago the room was absolutely closed for six weeks every year, and we have to thank some energetic and public-spirited searchers for their efforts, which culminated in this close time of six weeks being abolished.

There are, however, plenty of real grievances under which the literary public groan at Somerset House. Nothing but registered Wills and Act Books are available under the permit. All originals are charged at 1s. each, and the searcher has often to wait a week for an appointment to see such original in Room 32. This shilling fee, too, refers only to Wills, Administrations, and Inventories; everything else is classed as "contentious," and is, therefore, not to be viewed by the vulgar public in any circumstances.

To show to what an extent of "amateurishness" the management of the Literary Department has come, reference may be made to the Calendar of P.C.C. Wills and Administrations for 1658 (Register Wootton). The old Calendar—arranged with the wills of the same initial more or less in chronological order—was in poor repair. Every one who is in the least bit interested in genealogy must know that Mr. Brigg is bringing out most excellent and full extracts of all the wills in that Register; but the Literary Research Department has made a new and exact copy of the old Calendar, leaving the entries in the same order, and doubtless repeating the old mistakes. Needless to say, the management does not see its way to subscribe to Mr. Brigg's work.

Now, such a matter as this is much more than a genealogists' question—it is a taxpayers' question. The copying of the old 1658 Calendar must have taken some official a considerable length of time, and that official's time is paid by the taxpayer. The actual copyist had, doubtless, to do what he was told, but the official who gave him such an order is responsible for a gross waste of public money, and shows himself to be totally unfitted for the post he holds.

V. X.

A "BEST-SELLER."

7, South Hill Park, N.W.

In your issue of the 20th inst. I read with amusement the review of 'The Broken Halo.' The evident perplexity of your reviewer calls for sympathy. He describes the book as an anachronism. But has he pondered the matter deeply enough? A book that can claim to be a "best-seller" is surely not an "anachronism." Probably your reviewer means that it ought to be so. He is thinking of all the commotion there has been about the higher education of women, and cannot reconcile University advantages with a taste for sentimental fiction of the Barclayan type. It does seem highly improbable that University women should enjoy books of this kind, and I imagine that the leaders of this class would not contribute greatly towards making a "best-seller," although even a University career cannot put into a mind what the Creator has left out. But what I think has to be taken into consideration is this: that during the last twenty or twenty-five years millions of people have, at tremendous cost to the State, acquired the pernicious

art of reading—an art unknown to their parents; thus there is an enormous demand for something light to read.

Mrs. Barclay is fortunate in a genius not above the appreciation of the material and illiterate age in which we live. I have read somewhere that Dryden once asked Southerne how much he got by one of his plays, to which Southerne replied that he was really ashamed to say; but, Dryden being importunate to know, he plainly told him that he cleared by his last play 700l. Dryden was astonished, as he himself had never been able to acquire more than 100l. by his most successful pieces. Southerne, if not a great genius, had the saving grace of modesty. Perhaps Mrs. Barclay is a little ashamed at her preposterous prosperity; ashamed, not so much of herself as of her readers; for if one's aim or one's need is to make money, one must study the tastes of one's customers. It would be the height of folly to say, like the poet whom Montaigne praises:—

J'en ai assez de peu,
J'en ai assez d'un,
J'en ai assez de pas un.

After all, it is an amiable thing to amuse people, and everybody will agree that it pays better to amuse than to instruct.

T. GILLET.

EGGS IN AMERICA.

Santa Cruz, California.

YOUR quotation of the line from the 'Georgics' (*Athen.*, July 19th, p. 66, col. 3) seems to indicate that you share the astonishment which the people of Delos would have felt at the statement that "the American hen produces a billion and a quarter dozen eggs per annum."

Yet a little calculation will show that the above amount means only three million "chicken yards," as we call them, each containing fifty hens laying on the average no more than one hundred eggs apiece in the year. This in a population of ninety million souls is far from incredible.

A hundred hens is a moderate average for tens of thousands of farms where the egg crop forms a not inconsiderable item in the total production. European statisticians are slow in appreciating the enormous number of people in this country who have all they want to eat, as well as a terrible quantity to waste besides. Eggs are lavishly used by the American housewife. Our working-men and their families expect cake on weekdays as well as Sundays, and cake, like the proverbial omelette, is not made without the breaking of eggs. A statement of the *per capita* consumption of butter, especially in the Northern and Pacific States, would be far more surprising than that of eggs.

Since I wrote the above I have found a recent return of the egg market. It seems that Sonoma county, in which Petaluma is situated, has produced in one year 9,400,000 dozen eggs. Thus one county in the State of California can alone account for 22,560 "chicken yards" (each containing 50 hens laying each on the average 100 eggs in the course of the year) out of 3,000,000 such "yards" needed to supply the 1,250,000,000 eggs produced in the entire United States. The actual output of eggs on this continent probably far exceeds two billion. Canada being included.

C. J. GEDGE.

** Our quotation does not necessarily indicate incredulity, but rather a natural astonishment at the resources of America. We also wished our readers to share our pleasant surprise at finding in a scientific work of to-day an apt quotation from Virgil.

Literary Gossip.

MR. EDWIN PUGH sends us the following note, which we print not only because we hope it may be useful to him, but also because the coincidences in it are curious:—

"In fairness to myself I would like to point out that my book 'The Spoilers'—now on sale in a cheap edition—was published before Mr. Rex Beach's 'Spoilers'—also on sale in a cheap edition; and, to prevent further complications, that my book 'The Stumbling Block' was published before Mr. Forman's 'Stumbling Block.' Of Mr. Bernard Capes's recently published story, 'Tony's Drum'—my best-known book is entitled 'Tony Drum'—I can only say that here is an instance of the long arm of coincidence being in danger of dislocation."

WE had hoped to be able to say a word about the new coloured cover of *Punch* under the heading of Fine Arts, but, alas! the production before us will hardly justify our doing so. Why, we are constrained to ask, did *Punch* sound such a trumpet before him—all for this? The front page of the wrapper recalls days in very early youth when we settled down for a wet afternoon with old magazines and a paint-box, and produced just such careful, naive attempts at decoration; as for the other pages, we can but hope the advertisers are pleased with the effect of this *rapprochement* to the Yellow Press.

THE October number of *The Asiatic Quarterly Review* contains the late Prof. Vámbéry's last article on 'The Future of the Turks in Asia Minor.' In it he wrote:—

"The Turk constitutes the only national element in the Near East thoroughly capable of ruling and leading hordes. He played this part from immemorial times in various countries of Asia, and if sincerely supported, he is sure to answer to this rôle also under the present circumstances, provided, as I say, the ground be not undermined by secret machinations and rivalries of the different Powers, a circumstance which has frustrated more than one cultural effort in the past, causing failures which cannot properly be laid at the door of the Turk."

This summing-up of the Turk's character (founded on an experience of more than sixty years) is perhaps the most important thing in an interesting and instructive number.

MR. BERTRAM CHRISTIAN, who has been literary editor (and assistant editor) of *The Morning Leader* and of *The Daily News and Leader* successively since 1902, has resigned that position, and is to be succeeded by Mr. Robert Lynd. Mr. Christian has acquired an interest in the publishing house of Messrs. James Nisbet & Co., and will join the board immediately.

MESSRS. HEFFER & SONS of Cambridge have in the press a volume entitled 'Early Collegiate Life, and Other Essays,' by Dr. John Venn, President of Gonville and Caius College. These essays, which have received considerable alterations and additions for the present volume,

appeared at different times during the last twenty years in the *Caius*—the college magazine of Gonville and Caius. The main incidents described and the persons referred to belong to that College, but it was the intention of the author that the details should be capable of being used for broader purposes, and display the main characteristics of early college life in general, connecting these as far as possible, with the main currents of outside political and religious life.

Those interested in the early history of the University may well look forward with pleasure to a work in which matter of no small intrinsic value is sure to be conveyed in a readable manner.

THE LIBRARY of the Royal Colonial Institute, which already contains 100,000 works relating to all parts of the Empire overseas, has received a notable addition in the collection of books relating to Cyprus presented by Mr. C. Delaval Cobham, C.M.G., who was for many years Commissioner at Larnaca. This includes practically everything that has been printed relating to Cyprus, and the books range in date from the early sixteenth century to the present time, many of them being works of great rarity and value. The books and pamphlets together number considerably over seven hundred.

SIR EDWARD CLARKE has prepared a recension of the Authorized Version of the New Testament, in which he has adopted the alterations made in the Revised Version so far—and only so far—as they either corrected material errors or are required in order to make clear the meaning of the inspired writer. The recension does not contain a single word which has not the sanction either of the Authorized Version or of the Revisers. The book will be published immediately by Messrs. Smith & Elder under the title 'The Authorized Version of the New Testament Corrected.'

THE publication of an English edition of Mr. Rabindranath Tagore's 'Gitanjali' aroused widespread interest. Lovers of verse will therefore be pleased to learn that this author will issue next Tuesday, through Messrs. Macmillan, a new volume of translated poems. It will bear as title 'The Gardener,' and will consist of lyrics of love and life which were written much earlier than the series of religious verses contained in 'Gitanjali.' A portrait of Mr. Tagore at the age of sixteen forms a frontispiece.

WE note with pleasure that Messrs. Macmillan are about to add to their "Highways and Byways Series" a volume dealing with 'The Border,' than which no tract of Great Britain is richer in historical and romantic interest. This has the additional claim to attention of being by the late Andrew Lang and his brother Mr. John Lang, and contains a large number of illustrations by Mr. Hugh Thomson.

NEXT WEEK'S BOOKS.

Theology.

OCT.
6 Viscountess de Bonnault d'Houet, Foundress of the Society of Faithful Companions of Jesus, by Father Stanislaus, illus., 7/6 net. Longmans

Poetry.

6 Carducci, a Selection of his Poems, with Verse Translations, &c., by G. L. Bickerteth, 10/6 net. Longmans
6 Ballads of the Veld-land, by Lynn Lyster, 5/; School Edition, 1/6 net. Longmans
6 Atlantis, and Other Poems, by Julius West, 2/ net. Nutt
7 The Gardener, by Rabindranath Tagore, 4/6 net. Macmillan
9 R. L. Stevenson's Collected Poems, Florence Type Edition, 12/6 net. Chatto

Philosophy.

8 The Ego and its Place in the World, by Prof. C. G. Shaw, 12/6 net. Allen

History and Biography.

6 Indian Historical Studies, by Prof. H. G. Rawlinson, illus., 4/6 net. Longmans
6 Jimmy Glover and his Friends, by James M. Glover, 7/6 net. Chatto
9 Spanish Islam, by R. Dozy, trans. by F. G. Stokes, 21/ net. Chatto
9 My Recollections and Reflections, by Yoshio Markino, 6/ net. Chatto
9 Pillars of Society, by A. G. Gardiner, illus., 7/6 net. Nisbet

Geography and Travel.

7 A Woman's Winter in Africa, by Mrs. Charlotte Cameron, illus., 10/6 net. Stanley Paul
8 America as I Saw It, by Mrs. Alec Tweedie, 16/ net. Hutchinson

Sports and Pastimes.

8 Points of the Horse, by Capt. M. H. Hayes, 34/ net. Hurst & Blackett
8 Winter Sports in Switzerland, by E. F. Benson, 15/ net. Allen

Literary Criticism.

7 Jane Austen, by F. Warre Cornish, 2/ net. Macmillan
9 A Dictionary of Romance and the Romance Writers, by Lewis Spence, 8/6 net. Routledge

Fiction.

6 The Young Lovell, by Ford Madox Hueffer, 6/ net. Chatto
6 The Pavilion on the Links, by R. L. Stevenson, illus. by Gordon Browne, 3/6 net. Chatto
7 Sir Gilbert Parker's Works, Imperial Edition: The Weavers, Vol. II.; The Lover's Diary and Embers; The Judgment House, 8/6 net each. Macmillan
7 The Birthright of Grimaldi, by Mrs. Hope Huntly, 6/ net. Kegan Paul
8 Marcus Quayle, M.D., by E. Everett-Green, 6/ net. Hutchinson
8 The Dominant Passion, by Marguerite Bryant, 6/ net. Hutchinson

8 Two Ways of Love, by Iota, 6/ net. Hurst & Blackett
8 The River of Dreams, by Will Westrup, 6/ net. Hurst & Blackett
9 The Dark Flower, by John Galsworthy, 6/ net. Heinemann
9 Indiscretions of Dr. Carstairs, 6/ net. Heinemann
9 Prodigals and Sons, by John Ayscough, 6/ net. Chatto
9 Hardy's Under the Greenwood Tree, illus. by Keith Henderson, 6/ net. Chatto

General.

7 The Flowing Bowl, by Edward Spencer, 2/6 net. Stanley Paul
9 This Realm, this England, by G. A. B. Dewar, 6/ net. Chatto

Science.

6 Outlines of Mineralogy for Geological Students, by Grenville A. J. Cole, 5/ net. Longmans
8 Across the Barrier, a Record of Communication with the Dead, with a Chapter by H. B. Marriott Watson, 3/6 net. Kegan Paul

Fine Arts.

6 Furniture, an Illustrated History, by Esther Singleton, 16/ net. Chatto
7 The Fairy Book, illus. in colour by Warwick Goble, 15/ net. Macmillan
8 Kent Churches, by Francis Grayling, 2/6 net. Allen
9 The Banks of the Nile, by Prof. Todd, illus., 20/ net. Black

Drama.

7 Tristram and Isolt, by Martha Kinross, 3/ net. Macmillan

SCIENCE

The Nervous and Chemical Regulators of Metabolism. Lectures by D. Noël Paton. (Macmillan & Co.)

THE spinal cord, the brain, the vascular and the digestive systems have had many of their mysteries explained. The turn has come for the ductless (or, as they are now called, the endocrinous) glands to be subjected to careful examination. The uses of these glands—the pituitary, the thyroid, the thymus, and the suprarenals—were formerly wholly unknown. Gradually the existence of internal secretions was recognized, and renewed examination revealed some of their functions, and showed, moreover, that some organs, like the pancreas and the liver, performed a double duty—the one exoteric and long known, the other esoteric and capable of being brought into line with the endocrinous glands. This is especially well seen in connexion with the gonads or sex organs. It has been known to all generations that they exercise a marked influence on the metabolism, development, and structure of the body. It was not until 1849 that their action in these directions was proved experimentally, and, in spite of the work of many observers, the method by which they produce these changes still remains unknown, though, as Prof. Paton believes, it is by means of an internal secretion rather than through the influence of the nervous system.

Prof. Noël Paton, in the present book, carries the investigation a step further, for he attempts to correlate the functions of all the endocrinous glands, and to show how they act as regulators of the metabolism of the body. He considers in order what is known of the development, structure, and physiology of each gland, traces in detail the effects of removal, transplantation, and injection of extracts, and, when possible, sets forth the relationship borne by one gland to the rest, completing the whole with a summary of the knowledge thus obtained. Difficulties are not shirked, and the results show that in many cases further investigation is necessary.

The book is highly creditable, not only to Prof. Paton, but also to the school of physiology in Glasgow. It is an incentive to work for physiologists generally, in that it states clearly what is known and what has still to be learnt in this branch of inquiry. Moreover, it follows the methods of Huxley, who had the supreme faculty of making plain the most difficult subjects, and of Ludwig and Foster, who possessed the gift of inspiring original investigators.

The substance of the work was delivered by Prof. Paton in a series of lectures. It is here amplified by the addition of a valuable bibliography, intended to supplement the list published by Biedl in his work on 'Innere Sekretion,' and is issued at so moderate a price as to be well within the reach of the ordinary student, to whom it should serve at once as instruction and as a model.

Science Gossip.

A COMMITTEE, mainly consisting of old students, are about to issue a special appeal for public help on behalf of the Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester. They ask, first, for the sum of 1,685*l.* still required to complete the 5,000*l.* which is necessary in order to obtain from the Development Fund the advance of another 5,000*l.* for the erection of King Edward's Wing. Upon this sum being subscribed, they will continue their appeal with a view to the providing of further extensions, which are greatly needed. The members of the Committee include many well-known friends of agriculture. We are glad to commend so good an undertaking to the attention of the public.

DR. CHARLES HOLDER is able to announce to the scientific world a notable and most welcome achievement. After a twenty years' fight for the protection of the California big fishes, in which he has been backed by many well-known men of science as well as societies and clubs, he has prevailed upon the Legislature of California to constitute the island of Santa Catalina a fish refuge. This means that henceforth, for three miles off shore, there will be no netting in that region. But for this the extermination of the white sea-bass and the leaping tuna would almost certainly have proved inevitable.

THE question of humidity is one of the most important as well as most generally interesting of the scientific problems connected with textile manufacture. Messrs. Longmans are publishing a work by Mr. Cecil H. Lander, 'Ventilation and Humidity in Textile Mills and Factories,' in which the matter is dealt with from the point of view of a possible reduction of the high temperature which, with the present measures taken for necessary humidification, sometimes obtains in factories during hot weather.

MESSRS. LONGMANS are also about to publish a monograph by Dr. Stanley Allen, entitled 'Photo-electricity,' on the highly interesting subject of the influence of light on the state of electrification of bodies.

MESSRS. LOVELL REEVE announce the approaching publication of No. 123 of 'Lepidoptera Indica,' which will bring the work to the conclusion of the Rhopalocera. In addition to the title-page and Index to Vol. X., this new part will contain a list, compiled by Col. Swinhoe, of additional genera and species which have been collected since the publication of the parts to which they properly belong. The work was begun by Dr. Frederick Moore in 1890, and, since his death in 1907, has been continued by Col. Swinhoe.

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

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| MON. | University College, 3.—'Geographical Control and the Specialization of Man,' Prof. Lyde. |
| — | University College, 8.—'Numbers in History,' Lecture I., Prof. Hans Delbrück; 'The Philosophy of William James,' Prof. Dawes Hicks. |
| TUES. | Society of Engineers, 7.30. |
| — | University College, 11 a.m.—'Wolftram von Eschenbach,' Prof. Priebe. |
| — | British Museum, 4.30 p.m.—'The Foundations of Greek Art,' Mr. S. C. Kaine Smith. |
| — | University College, 5.—'Numbers in History,' Lecture II., Prof. Hans Delbrück; 'The Range of Consciousness in Organic Nature,' Mr. C. Read. |
| — | University College, 5.30.—'The Pronunciation of Chinese,' Lecture I., Mr. D. Jones. |
| WED. | Royal Academy, 4.—'The Essential and Distinctive Characters of the Human Skeleton,' Lecture I., Prof. A. Thomson. |
| — | University College, 5.—'Mental Energy,' Lecture I., Prof. Spearman. |
| THURS. | Victoria and Albert Museum, 3.30.—'The Definition of Beauty,' Mr. S. C. Kaine Smith. |
| — | University College, 5.—'Roman-Dutch Law in British Guiana,' Prof. Lee. |
| — | University College, 5.15.—'The Colonial Expansion of English Institutions,' Lecture I., Mr. Fulton. |
| FRI. | Royal Academy, 4.—'The Essential and Distinctive Characters of the Human Skeleton,' Lecture II., Prof. A. Thomson. |
| — | University College, 5.30.—'The Use of Phonetics,' Lecture I., Mr. D. Jones. |

FINE ARTS

Famous Artists and their Models. By Dr. Angelo S. Rappoport. (Stanley Paul & Co.)

A CURSORY glance at the chapter-headings of this work and at its equipment of Index and notes, of Bibliography and Biographical Appendix, raises expectations of a more solid treatise than Dr. Rappoport has in reality given us. We are accustomed to popular books on art in which any vague rumour of a romantic connexion between the painter and his model is worked for all it is worth to relieve the strain of continuous attention to art or history, and although at first sight there may seem advantages in stringing together all these anecdotes so as to form a book by themselves—giving us, as it were, all the jam and no pill at all—we suspect that even the general public will find the result somewhat cloying. In this part of his book we feel that Dr. Rappoport is struggling with ungrateful subject-matter—essentially the same episode with fresh names for artist and model. He writes with the unctuous yet delicate familiarity of the sympathetic duenna of comedy, indulging from time to time in general reflections.

Even with such commentary—perhaps more leisurely than pertinent—the anecdotes are too monotonous to stand alone, so the author has supported them with certain chapters on the development of art, on the use of models—above all, on the morality of drawing from the nude. In such disquisitions he displays a veritable genius for grandiloquent extension.

His doubtless sincere desire to remove the popular prejudice against models is not likely to be furthered by the publication of a book which harps so perpetually on the question of gallantry, almost as though it were the only question of interest in the relations between them and the artist. There are probably not half a dozen pages in the volume which indicate that men are ever used as models; there is hardly any suggestion that the Greek love of the nude was as much a tribute to athletics as 'the sacred cult of Woman.' There is no adequate treatment of the hundred-and-one interesting aspects of the use of models which would occur to any student of the art which has so largely sprung from it, and in the West has been so largely degraded by it. The question of what element in each period the artist really studied from the model—now contour with a filling of traditional modelling, now light and shade with conventional colouring, now the science of colour, now grouping, now dramatic expressiveness at any cost; the history of traditional choice of models, and the reasons for changes of preference; the way in which the artist's choice reacts on popular taste in beauty, and even on the type of the next generation—all this is, if not entirely omitted, yet touched on with but slight and

casual attention. Then there are the different inventions by which artists have sought to get the most out of models, some exacting the rigid immobility of lay figures; some, like Albert Moore, getting the sitter to repeat again and again the same action; others, like the typical Japanese, doing no drawing at all till the model is gone, or, like Mr. Walter Sickert, always indulging in the extravagance of two models, in order that, getting them to chaff one another, he may entrap them in some group suggestive of a human relationship. It is from the lack of some such device as the last that the artist, in despair as he watches his model sinking into boredom, takes to interesting her himself. Doubtless Dr. Rappoport may say that it did not "enter into the scope" of his book to deal in detail with any other aspect of the question. Precisely so, but why, then, the paraphernalia of a Biographical Appendix, with dates and so forth "for purposes of reference"? Do the readers of novelettes care for dates? In the specious art of seeming to be one thing and being another his work appears to us typical of a certain branch of modern bookmaking.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS AND PRINTS.

(Insertion in these columns does not preclude longer review.)

Lucas (J.), OUR VILLA IN ITALY, 5/ net.

Fisher Unwin

This little book recounts the story of the purchase, the furnishing, and the arrangement of an old Italian villa by an Englishman and his family. The subject is not new, but it would be hard to find one more fascinating, especially as the villa here spoken of is the beautiful Villa Pratellino, above the Valle delle Donne of Boccaccio, between S. Domenico and Settignano, near Florence. It is a pity then that the author is not able to give a more eloquent and a more interesting account of his adventures. The history of the villa, which is by no means without importance, is given, without the usual acknowledgment, from Signor Caracci's 'Diutorni di Firenze.' Perhaps it is as well that the author does not rely upon his own research, for his knowledge of Italian is scanty. In spite of its shortcomings, however, the book has considerable interest for all who love or have lived in Italy, the best things in it being the chapters dealing with the furnishing of the villa. The author has a good knowledge of Italian furniture, which is rare even among Italians, and, knowing what he was about, he was wise enough to fill his house with Italian pieces of the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries. His account of his search for rare "cassoni" and Tuscan sideboards, chests of drawers ("cassettoni"), and chairs is delightful; and the photographs of his finds, which include a noble "cassapanca" and two very fine tables, are among the most interesting features of his book.

Trinity College, Oxford. 21/ net.

Oxford, 17, Worcester Place

Mr. Edmund Hort New has just published the seventh of the delightful prints in his "Loggan Series" of drawings of the Oxford Colleges. This is Trinity College, issued with the co-operation of Mr. Edward W. Allfrey, a member of the College.

Mr. New explains that the "view is taken on the principle adopted by Loggan and the early topographical draughtsmen, from an elevated and partly imaginary standpoint. By this method the whole group of College buildings can be presented in one picture." The spectator, looking down from somewhere south of the Broad, has all the buildings and gardens of Trinity below him, with the gate and "Cottages" and Kettell Hall fronting the Broad before him, and around the well-known boundaries, Balliol, St. John's, and Parks Road.

The various familiar and beautiful features of Trinity College are excellently rendered.

Ward (James), HISTORY AND METHODS OF ANCIENT AND MODERN PAINTING, Vol. I., 7/6 net. Chapman & Hall

We learn from the title-page of this book that the first volume treats of the subject "from the earliest times to the beginning of the Renaissance period, including the methods and materials of the painter's craft of ancient and modern times"; and from the Preface that the author makes no attempt "to divorce ornamental painting and decorative polychromy from the art of picture painting," and includes mosaic-workers, miniature painters, illuminators, and embroiderers under the general head of "painters." As the volume contains only 250 odd pages of large type, the reader will not be surprised to find that the various sections are not treated exhaustively or very scientifically. 'Egyptian Painting and Colour Decoration' receives twelve pages, 'Greek and Roman Colouring and Painting' twenty-five, 'Byzantine and Romanesque Miniature Painting' fifteen, and 'Celtic Illumination' five. The chapter devoted to 'Mosaics' consists of forty pages, and is an example of the slovenliness and superficiality of method which disfigure the whole work. Half of the matter comes under the sub-title of the 'Romanesque Period,' and we get one notice of the mosaics in St. Mark's, Venice, in the first part, and another in the second, though there is no reference to either passage in the scanty Index. Fifty pages, on the other hand, are devoted to the two sections entitled 'Artists' Pigments: their Nature and Composition, Conditions of Permanency, and their Action on Each Other,' and 'Varnishes and Oleoresinous Media,' which contain no information of importance which cannot be found in most colourmen's catalogues.

The illustrations are for the most part selected without discrimination, and are inadequately reproduced. The author would assuredly have done better had he confined himself to a more restricted area, and endeavoured to give us something of more value than a skeleton of existing textbooks. He announces that the second volume will treat of the history of modern painting from the time of Cimabue onwards, and we trust he will not make it a companion in spirit to the first volume.

Westminster Cathedral, AN ILLUSTRATED GUIDE TO THE METROPOLITAN CHURCH, with Notes upon its History, Liturgy, Music, and Organization, edited by the Rev. Herbert F. Hall, 1/ net.

Westminster Press

The first section of this handbook, which should prove useful to the visitor, contains a detailed account of the church as it is at present and as it will be when finished. In the story of the Cathedral we learn the motives for the choice of its early Christian Byzantine style of architecture. Successive chapters deal briefly with the organization and activities of the Cathedral. An added interest is given to the handbook by pen-and-ink sketches.

NEW PICTURES AT THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

THE DOWAGER COUNTESS OF CARLISLE has made a magnificent present to the National Gallery in the shape of seven pictures from the collection at Castle Howard. First, there is an unfinished portrait by Gainsborough, *Mrs. Graham as a Housemaid*. The figure is almost life-size, and, although the artist had probably had only one sitting, the result is already full of that peculiar charm which we associate with his work. Mrs. Graham stands on a doorstep, with a broom in her hand and a mob-cap on her head, from under which a bunch of curls springs out upon her forehead. At a later sitting flowering shoots would have grown up on each side of her—their position is already suggested by a few strokes of white—and on the window ledge a grey cat was to have been perched. This picture is the typical beginning of a facile portrait painter. The general arrangement and the pose of the figure were definitely indicated in raw umber on the rose-stained canvas, and then the head was a little more elaborated as a basis for the portrait. The face is still much out of drawing, the lady's left eye being far too high; but the artist would have noted this at the next sitting, and set it right before beginning his impasto. Every one will be delighted with this sketch, which gives us a welcome glimpse "behind the scenes" of Gainsborough's studio.

The two Italian pictures—a *Pietà*, *The Three Maries*, by Annibale Caracci, and a primitive panel with a gold ground by Barnaba da Modena—make an instructive contrast. The *Pietà* is a typical late work. Though not so accomplished as Caravaggio or Guercino, Caracci had sufficient mastery of the ready-made system of light and shade upon which his compositions were based to achieve an effective result; but both the arrangement and the sentiment of the picture are theatrical. Barnaba da Modena is not one of the great primitives, but his works are extremely rare. These four little subjects in one panel contain passages—such as the group of seated soldiers in the *Crucifixion*—which please us by their naïveté.

The *Charity* by Lucas Cranach is the first nude by the German master in the Gallery. Of all the output of this curious artist—woodblocks, engravings on copper, portraits, religious pictures, and original subjects—his paintings of the nude are, perhaps, the most individual and interesting; the type of his figures is extremely personal, and the drawing, at once subtle and crude, exhibits the strangest anomalies. The grouping of the figures here is most decorative and significant, and we have the usual inky background and general absence of colour, the usual necklace and thin white veil on the female figure, and the faint erotic suggestion often to be found in his work.

Next come a small landscape by Rubens and a portrait of René Descartes by Pierre Mignard, an artist previously unrepresented in our collection. Finally, Lady Carlisle has presented an extremely beautiful portrait of Mariana of Austria, Regent of Spain, by Mazo, to whom, it will be remembered, many critics attribute the Velasquez 'Admiral.' If we examine the painting of the face and hands of the lady in this portrait, and of the dwarfs and figures in the hall beyond, and, above all, if we note the handling of pigment on the little golden chariot, we must admit that Mazo acquired the technical manner of his father-in-law with great skill. We are grateful for this picture, which is admirable in colour and most expressive, and makes a valuable addition to the Gallery.

R. H. A. W.

MUSIC

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS
AND MUSIC.

[Insertion in these columns does not preclude longer review.]

Lawrence (Frederic), MUSICIANS OF SORROW AND ROMANCE, 2/6 net. C. H. Kelly

The musicians treated of are Grieg, Chopin, Tchaikowsky, Schumann, and Wagner, and the essays are studies of their personalities. The author says that his essays are "preludes to the actual music, and their intention is not so much to explain as to announce the key to that which follows."

Original Compositions for the Organ:—

SHORT CHORAL PRELUDES, by Ethel Smyth, Nos. 439 and 440, 1/6 net each.

PHANTASIE ON 'ADESTE FIDELES,' by T. Lea Southgate, No. 441, 1/6 net.

PRELUDE AND FUGUE IN C, by J. L. Krebs, No. 19 (New Series), 2/ net.

Novello
Dr. Ethel Smyth has shown dramatic instinct and power in her operas, and in these 'Choral Preludes' we find her displaying great skill. Of course, as regards contrapuntal writing and canonic imitations, and even phraseology, she has been influenced by Bach. That is natural; nevertheless, there are many details in which can be seen signs of individuality. These Preludes throughout show mastery of no ordinary kind, and they will interest organists who care for serious music.

Dr. Southgate's 'Phantasie' for organ, violin, and bells is pleasing, and all the more as the old tune is so effective. There is too much of the key of G, but with the bells giving only the scale notes of that key, this was difficult to avoid. The piece, however, is not long.

J. L. Krebs studied for nine years under Johann Sebastian Bach, and the pun made by the latter—"Ich habe nur einen Krebs in meinem Bach gefangen"—shows high appreciation for his pupil. The editor, Mr. John E. West, admits that portions of the Prelude and Fugue bear a striking resemblance in form and melodic outline to Bach's Toccata and Fugue in C, but he is right in describing the music as "bright and vigorous," and we may add that it is clever.

Rosenbloom (Sydney), ÉTUDE APPASSIONNATA, Op. 9; SECOND SCHERZO, Op. 14, 2/ net each. Augener

Mr. Rosenbloom is an able pianist, and he shows it in his style of writing. The music is effective, but though virtuosity is largely in evidence, there are signs also of thought and feeling. We prefer the Scherzo.

Shaw (Bernard), THE PERFECT WAGNERITE, a Commentary on the 'Niblung's Ring,' 3/6 net. Constable

This third edition contains a short new chapter about the reaction of Wagner's changed political views on the career of Siegfried in 'Die Götterdämmerung.' Wagner was 60 in 1876 when he finished the score of the opera, and the history of Germany and of France had altered the political theories which he had held in 1848, and which, according to Mr. Shaw, were responsible for the plan of the 'Ring.' He no longer believed in Siegfried, so he killed him, and turned the task of regeneration over to Parsifal. At least, that is Mr. Shaw's explanation.

Musical Gossip.

THE performance of Beethoven's 'Leonora' No. 3, on Wednesday morning, the opening day of the Leeds Festival, testified to the excellence of the London Symphony Orchestra, but Sir Edward Elgar, the conductor, did not reveal its full power. In 'The Dream of Gerontius' there was much that was impressive. Mr. John Coates is an ideal interpreter of the Gerontius music. Miss Muriel Foster as the Angel used at one time to show dignity duly tempered by tenderness; now the former quality predominates. Mr. Robert Radford sang well, but the tone of his voice was not convincing. The choir is exceedingly good, remarkable for both strength and sweetness of tone. The soft choruses were beautifully sung. Of Sir Hubert H. Parry's 'Ode to Music' Sir Edward gave a vigorous rendering.

THE evening concert was marked by an exciting performance of Weber's 'Oberon,' a forcible rendering of "Ocean, thou mighty monster," by Miss Edyth Walker, and a triumph for Madame Carreño, whose reading of the solo part of Tchaikowsky's Pianoforte Concerto it would be difficult to surpass. The novelty was a choral setting by Mr. Basil Harwood of Milton's 'Song on May Morning.' Bright words call for bright music, and the composer has kept this well in mind. The music, however, is not of sufficient importance for a large festival. The composer conducted. Milton speaks of the morning-star which "comes dancing from the east," but Mr. Harwood's themes are scarcely celestial. At this concert Herr Nikisch's conducting was remarkable equally for strength of will and delicacy of feeling.

SIR EDWARD ELGAR'S new Symphonic Study, 'Falstaff,' was produced under his direction on Thursday evening. We felt thankful when, last month, the composer explained its purport. 'Falstaff' is not like the many works bearing a general title, such as 'Hamlet' or 'Faust,' which leave the hearer free to form his own pictures in regard to the several moods of the tone-poem. Certain clues as to its meaning have been given, as already noted in these columns, by the composer himself. In any case one of his statements was most helpful: the Falstaff of the two parts of 'Henry IV.' and of 'Henry V.' and not the "fat rogue" of 'The Merry Wives of Windsor,' was in his mind. The first part of the tone-poem deals with the knight's "jollifications and drolleries." In the second his wit becomes coarser, and to depict different degrees of wit in musical terms is no easy matter. 'Eastcheap and Gadshill' describes scenes of revelry in a graphic manner. In the third and fourth parts Falstaff's March and the death of Falstaff provide material which lends itself readily to musical treatment. There is no actual break between these sections. Still further clues are given, but Sir Edward states that he has made no attempt to describe "manifold combinations, contrapuntal devices, and other complexities of the score." Of these there is no lack, and they furnish new illustration of the composer's ingenuity. In the orchestration—which is a special feature—we find skill of the highest order.

Looking, however, at the work as a whole, Sir Edward seems to us to have tried to depict too much in his music: the general scheme seems broken up—we may even say disturbing to those who do not trouble about its meaning, and still more so to those who do.

Some of the themes are admirable, such as the one depicting Prince Henry in a courtly, genial mood, the cheerful 'Gadshill,' and the March themes. Then there are the two lightly scored Interludes, forming a contrast to some heavily scored passages; while there is deep pathos in the closing death-scene.

Sir Edward, by writing two symphonies, and by following more or less freely classical lines, appeared to be reverting to the past, rather than recognizing present practice. But here he is on the side of the moderns, and there will be no small interest in following the further development of so sincere and earnest a composer.

The performance of the work given under Sir Edward's own direction was admirable. The rest of Thursday's music, which included novelties by Mr. George Butterworth and Mr. Hamilton Harty, will be noticed next week, together with the concluding two days of the Festival.

Two short pieces by Mr. Arnold Bax were produced at Queen's Hall last Tuesday week. One was entitled 'Pensive Twilight,' and the music is of quiet, expressive character. Liszt in some of his pieces tells us what was engaging his thoughts when he wrote, for instance, 'Après une Lecture de Dante,' 'Pensée des Morts'; but, after all, it is perhaps better simply to allow one's hearers, should they feel it necessary, to make their own programmes. The fantastic, gipsy-like dance in the second, 'Dance of Wild Iravel,' is less convincing.

Mr. Frank Bridge's suite for orchestra, 'The Sea,' given under his direction, and performed for the second time, confirms the good impression which it originally created. There is thought in the ably scored music.

Mr. Albert Fransella gave an excellent performance of Joachim Andersen's 'Ballade et Dance des Sylphes.'

At the Royal Victoria Hall, South London, a series of operas began last Thursday, and will continue every Thursday evening to the end of January, 1914. The works include popular operas, among which are 'Tannhäuser' and 'Lohengrin.' The lowest charge for admission is 2d., the highest 2s. This is not a commercial undertaking, being helped by subscriptions and a grant from the Charity Commissioners.

THE twenty-eighth season of the South Place Sunday Popular Concerts begins to-morrow evening. This Society—the first, we believe, to give concerts of secular music on Sundays in London—deserves encouragement. The concert to-morrow will be devoted to the works of Brahms. On the 19th inst. a Scandinavian programme will include a Sextet for Strings by Hakon Borresen, probably unknown in this country; and Miss Johanne Stockmarr and the Saunders Quartet will interpret Sinding's Piano Quintet.

THE death of Mr. H. G. Pellissier at the early age of 39 leaves a blank which it will be difficult to fill. Though his acting and sallies of wit and humour were his most prominent accomplishments, his clever songs certainly added to his success and to that of the Follies generally.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

- Sec. Concert, 3, Royal Albert Hall.
- Sunday Concert Society, 3.30, Queen's Hall.
- Balled Concert, 7, Queen's Hall.
- Mos.-Str. Promenade Concerts, 8, Queen's Hall.
- Mos. Harold Bauer's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.
- Wm. Carrillo's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Queen's Hall.
- Thurs. Florio von Neuter's Orchestral concert, 8.15, Queen's Hall.
- Paul Draper's Song Recital, 8.30, Bechstein Hall.
- Sat. Chappell Ballad Concert, 2.30, Queen's Hall.
- Leonard Rayner's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.

DRAMA

Mrs. Jordan: Child of Nature. By Philip W. Sergeant. (Hutchinson & Co.)

MRS. JORDAN still lives for us, thanks to Hazlitt, Leigh Hunt, and Charles Lamb. She was, wrote the first of the three,

"the child of nature, whose voice was a cordial to the heart, because it came from it, rich, full, like the luscious juice of the ripe grape";

and her singing was "like the twang of Cupid's bow." "Mrs. Jordan's laugh," Hazlitt remarked elsewhere, "comes over the heart." Mrs. Jordan was, in fact, the supreme comic actress of her time, and of her predecessors she outshone Mrs. Clive and rivalled Mrs. Woffington. She excelled as a romp in parts like Peggy in 'The Country Girl'—Garriek's chastened version of Wycherley's 'Country Wife'—and in "breeches" parts like the Sir Harry Wildair of Farquhar's 'Constant Couple.' But tragedy was beyond her, though she often attempted it; and, as Leigh Hunt notes, she did not please as a fine lady. Boaden, who understood the stage, though he was a pompous and slipshod writer, describes her as kicking her train hastily out of the way when she had to play a woman of fashion. One can imagine Nellie Farren, who of recent English actresses probably came nearest Mrs. Jordan in the personal affection with which she inspired her audiences, and in the power of making a trashy production enjoyable, doing the same.

Mr. Sergeant, Mrs. Jordan's latest biographer, has been at much pains to collect the contemporary criticisms of her first appearances in her various parts. If anything, he has been too laborious, and we might have been spared some of his researches as he follows her from town to town, when she was "cruising," as she called it, in the provinces. The fault is, however, on the right side, and in spite of it he presents an engaging portrait of Mrs. Jordan both before and behind the scenes. She was singularly free from malice, the besetting sin of her calling; the one instance of it recorded against her, when she stood in the wings and "guyed" a rival, resolves itself into a case of tit for tat. Her enemies accused her of avarice, but her free services were always forthcoming for benefits and charity performances, and it must be remembered that throughout her life she bore uncomplainingly the burden of a parasite family. She must have been a trial to managers, though when accused of shamming illness she would retort with a spirited and plausible manifesto. In her quarrel with Kemble over an "and," too, she was standing up for her rights. "And 'The Romp' by Mrs. Jordan" carried much more importance on a hoarding than if the conjunction had been omitted. Mrs. Siddons had been indulged with an "and," so had Miss Farren, so had Mrs. Crouch; so would Mrs. Jordan be. "And Roxalana, Mrs. Jordan,"

duly appeared in the next Drury Lane advertisement.

Mrs. Jordan on the boards, laughing, in Sir Joshua Reynolds's phrase, "from sheer wildness of delight," is all that really counts. Still, in private life—if she can ever be said to have enjoyed privacy—she was the heroine of a draggle-tailed romance, and Mr. Sergeant was bound to give us the story, even if here again he errs on the side of over-minuteness. Thus it really does not matter much whether Mrs. Jordan was the daughter of a bad actor and scene-shifter, or, as her admirers came to believe, of an Army captain of great personal accomplishments who eloped with the daughter of a "Welsh dignified clergyman." The evidence, too, must be pronounced inconclusive.

Mr. Sergeant's investigations have a certain value, however, in their bearing on the manners of the eighteenth century. They show us how small and how frank was the London that Mrs. Jordan delighted. Her connexion with Sir Richard Ford—a dull and insignificant man—was carried on without the smallest concealment, and the pair were accepted at face value, so to speak. When she transferred her affections to the Duke of Clarence, who subsequently became quite a respectable king as William IV., a morning paper announced, under the heading of 'Elopement,' that "the comic Syren of the Old Drury has abandoned her *quondam* mate for the superior attractions of a *Royal Lodge*." Careful scribes chronicled the number of her footmen; the town was divided between those who declared she had made a mercenary agreement with the Duke and those who asserted she had not, and the births of her children were punctually announced. The happiest day in Mrs. Jordan's harassed life was probably the Duke's birthday on August 21st, 1806. The Prince of Wales and his royal brothers drove down to Bushey Park; the Lord Chancellor and other notables appeared; and the Duke of Kent's band having played some pieces from Haydn's 'Creation,' the Prince took his hostess by the hand and seated her at the top of the table. But then Cobbett saw his chance, and took it in his *Political Register*. He affected to treat the Press accounts of the birthday as libellous, and offered his pages and his pen to "the Royal parties whose names had been so unwarrantably brought before the public," for the purpose of publishing a contradiction!

Mr. Sergeant is rather disposed to beat about the bush in his discussion of the rupture between the Duke and Mrs. Jordan. "Money, money, my good friend, or the want of it," was her simple explanation. It was necessary that the Duke should extricate himself from his financial difficulties, by matrimony if possible; and Queen Charlotte, in all probability, prompted him to the move. Mrs. Jordan's biographer doubts if the allowance promised her by the Duke was regularly paid. If the Prince of Wales had been the person concerned, with his lies

an hour long, as Charles Fox expressed it, the suspicion would be reasonable enough. But the Duke was a straightforward man, and there seems no reason for going behind the statement made on his behalf by Barton, the Master of the Mint, and a character of responsibility. Therein it appears that the allowance was paid quarterly through Coutts's.

The mystery surrounding Mrs. Jordan's melancholy end will probably never be completely solved. But she evidently lost her head when she discovered that she had been swindled by Marsh, her contemptible son-in-law, into signing acceptances in blank for large amounts. She fled, therefore, to France to avoid arrest, and in the loneliness of exile her reason seems to have tottered. Marsh's deliberate neglect to make a clean breast of the liabilities in which he had involved her was the final stroke of fate. The secrecy of her hiding-places, the assumption of a false name, the story accepted by the worthy pastrycook Greatorex that she was "subjected to a positive state of *espionage*," all point to mental derangement. If her friends and admirers allowed her to die almost destitute, Barton's statement, when dispassionately examined, shows all the same that she was one of those women whom it is difficult to help. None the less her death was sad enough, and "Memento Lugete" her appropriate epitaph.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

(Insertion in these columns does not preclude longer review.)

Ibsen (Henrik), THE PRETENDERS, AND TWO OTHER PLAYS, "Everyman's Library," 1/ net. Dent

'The Pretenders,' 'Pillars of Society,' and 'Rosmersholm' are scarcely a harmonious trio. They represent respectively Ibsen's early historical dramas, his social plays, and his later, slightly obscure, psychological studies. This is the third volume of Ibsen's plays to appear in "Everyman's Library."

Monkhouse (Allan), THE EDUCATION OF MR. SURRAGE: A COMEDY IN FOUR ACTS, 1/6 net. Sidgwick & Jackson

The education of a man retired from business and past middle age takes the form of his introduction by his children to a writer of plays, a painter, and the painter's paramour—not one of whom is worth his salt. When we find the painter not only taking another person's money—an action by no means necessarily and universally to be condemned—but also doing so by stealth and seeking to lay the action on the shoulders of an inoffensive butler, we question (as does one of the characters) "his point of view." Unfortunately, the fact that this question with yet others in the play, remains unanswered leaves us indifferent. The dialogue is brisk, and no doubt the play amused the audience, but we suspect the author in writing it aimed at more than that.

Pain (Mrs. Barry), THE NINE OF DIAMONDS, AND OTHER PLAYS, 1/6 net. Chapman & Hall

These six sketches are, on the whole, both trivial and amateurish. In at least four cases the end is reached only with the aid of providential interpositions, which include such well-worn *dei ex machinis* as the discovery that stolen diamonds are

merely copies, and that the supposed chauffeur who turns up at a critical moment is a titled lover in disguise.

Presland (John), BELISARIUS, GENERAL OF THE EAST, 5/ net. Chatto & Windus

It is not difficult to find fault with this play. Most of the diction is metrical rhetorical prose, eloquent, but far removed from poetry, sinking not seldom into bathos, and once at least (when Justinian, sending Belisarius forth against the Huns, and entrusting him with full powers, winds up with "How's that?") into frank absurdity. Save as to the merest externals, the form and fashion of the time are ignored. A story so well known, of such profound and universal appeal, may, however, easily dispense with these if the men and women are but strongly and vitally rendered. Here, unfortunately, with a doubtful exception in Belisarius himself, the character-drawing is vague, and lacking in depth. In the case of Justinian in particular this defect reacts as a considerable disadvantage upon the construction of the play.

The curious thing is that, in spite of its deficiencies, the work is not unattractive. In the first place there come—as surprises "like sunlight over water," to use a pretty lover's phrase we found here—occasional fugitive glints of true poetry. Secondly, the pace is good—an effortless, straightforward, sufficiently rapid, and more often than not graceful swing, which is rather a pleasant change from the haltings and laboured involutions with which modern verse abounds. It should read well aloud. Thirdly, though the true tragic note is never once sounded, the last act has a pathos which, in its obvious sincerity, now and again even attains poignancy.

Weeks (Kenneth), DRAMATIC INVENTIONS, 5/ net. Allen

Contains two four-act and three one-act plays, of which 'What Women Want,' 'The Assassinated Suicide,' and 'Junia Rossett' are called comedies. In the first of these, three couples appear and disappear in turn, and change partners in a fashion reminiscent of a figure in a square dance. All the characters act alike and talk alike.

It appears that what women want is what they cannot have, but what they take is whatever they can get. All the plots are in a high degree improbable, and the characters are not less so. In three of the plays, and especially in 'Junia Rossett,' we have the intellectual woman represented, and her futility insisted on, side by side with the "womanly woman," who is made at once feckless and artfully designing—a mental parasite who is sufficiently clever to impose upon man and make him her victim.

'A Matter of Morals,' deals with the ruin of the life of an inventor who is so much a self-lover that he is jealous of all ties, whether public or private. He will not yield himself to friends, or his invention to the world. The most interesting scene, though it inclines to melodrama, is the one in which the inventor, demonstrating the power of his machine to a roomful of people, kills his affianced wife in the process. Full of cross-currents and purposes, the play forms a jumble rather than an artistic whole.

'The Assassinated Suicide' also contains a wonderful invention. In his youth the inventor arranged that he should be assassinated when his ambition had been realized. His ambition has been realized, and the assassin duly notified, when the inventor falls in love. There is still something to live for! The play shows how he escapes the impending doom. It is a farce, and contains some laughable situations, though as a whole the humour is thin. In the last play, 'The Power of Memories,' a man, at the moment of reunion with his wife, chooses to leave her, believing the memories of a month or two which they once spent together to be more productive of happiness than the reality of life with her.

Fantastic alike in character and plot, a certain vivacity and cleverness cannot be denied to these productions. We should hope for better work from the author if he can but contrive to pass from farce to true comedy.

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